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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

SHOOTING NEGROES.

The Pitched Battle in Hamburg

A Democratic Paper's Account of the Fight---One White Man and Ten Negroes Killed---Responsibility of "General" M. C. Butler, Late of the Rebel Army.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, July 8.]

The readers of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* doubtless pursued in its columns yesterday the following item:

"On the Fourth, while two young men were riding through Hamburg on their way home, they were detained on the streets by the colored military company which was parading. When they desired to pass some of the soldiers threatened to keep them all night. Yesterday they applied to Prince Rivers to have the matter investigated as to whether the military had the right to obstruct the highway. During the examination of the first witness, the Captain, Doc Adams, became so insolent as to compel the Trial Justice to arrest him for contempt of court, and continue the case until four o'clock this afternoon."

The two young men referred to were Thomas Butler and Henry Gettsen. Mr. Robert Butler, father of Thomas Butler, employed General M. C. Butler to prosecute Adams. General Butler attended Hamburg yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to the office of Prince Rivers, Trial Justice, where the trial of Doc Adams was to take place. The General asked Rivers whether he intended to try Adams in his military capacity as Major General or in his civil capacity as Trial Justice. Rivers replied that he could not tell until he had examined into the case. At four o'clock, the hour designated for the trial, Doc. Adams failed to put in an appearance. After waiting for some time, General Butler told Rivers that he must proceed. The constable then went to the door and called Adams, who, however, failed to answer. It was then ascertained that Adams, with his company, was in the street in a defiant attitude. General Butler thereupon informed Rivers that this sort of thing had gone on long enough, and it was about time it was put a stop to. The negroes must give up their arms at once, and he would give the names of twenty of the best citizens of Edgefield as security that they would be turned over to Governor Chamberlain. Rivers then asked if General Butler, in case the arms were given up, would see that the town was protected during the night. The General answered in the affirmative. Rivers assured him that he could go immediately to Adams and persuade him to give up the arms. He accordingly went to that worthy and talked with him for some time. Upon his return he told General Butler that the Mayor, Gardner, the officers of the company would confer with him at the Council Chamber. General Butler accordingly went thither and had a conference with the Mayor, Gardner, &c. He told them that the arms must be given up, there was no necessity for them in that place, and they had no business with them. As for the Adams case, Mr. Butler said he would be satisfied if Adams would make an apology.

This conference accomplished nothing. The negroes still hesitated about giving up their arms. In the meantime, a number of white citizens of South Carolina had assembled in the town and matters began to look squally. General Butler rode over to Adams and told several young men that he might need their services in Hamburg during the afternoon. He then returned to the town. Just after crossing the bridge he was met by Prince Rivers, who said he would make one more effort to induce the negroes to give up their guns, and if he succeeded well and good; if not they must take the consequence. Accordingly he conferred with the officers of the company, and shortly returned to General Butler with the announcement that the negroes said they would not give up their guns; they intended to fight. In the meantime the news of the trouble had spread to Augusta, and much excitement. A large number of young men hastily procured arms and ammunition and *hastened* to the scene. Many others waited at the foot of the bridge, anxiously awaiting the result. By seven o'clock three was a large crowd at that point.

Upon learning the result of Rivers' efforts General Butler determined to accomplish by force that which could not be done by peaceable demands. The negroes had intrenched themselves in a large brick structure, known as Sibley's building, on a corner, and defied the whites. The latter surrounded the house, and at 7:30 o'clock *opened fire upon it.* This was returned by the negroes, and a constant fusillade was kept up for over two hours. About eight o'clock a young man named T. Mackey Merriwether, who was standing near the Georgia Railroad bridge, was struck in the head by a minie *ball fired from one* of the windows of the Sibley building, and almost instantly killed.

His body was placed on a litter and brought to the city by a number of young men. Mr. Joseph Merriwether, father of the unfortunate young man, also accompanied the body to the city. The deceased was in the twenty-third year of his age. His father lives in Edgefield county, about fifteen miles from Augusta. Soon after the death of Merriwether several men were sent over to Augusta for a piece of artillery. This was procured and carried to Hamburg as soon as possible. The piece was stationed on the river bank, a short distance from the house where the negroes had taken up their position, and a fire opened with canister. Four rounds were fired. Little damage was done the building, but the fire had the effect of completely silencing the negroes. During the evening eight negroes were captured by the whites, members of the company. A reporter of the *Chronicle and Sentinel* conversed with one of them, a negro named Gilbert Miller, who works in Augusta. He said that he knew nothing about the origin of the difficulty. All he knew was that when he got home from his work this afternoon, his captain ordered him to get his gun, and "fall in" with the company. He obeyed orders, and was with the company in the house while the firing was taking place. He declared, however, he did not fire a single shot. Each member of the company had two rounds of ammunition. They had all gone into the cellar of the building when the firing commenced firing, and he supposed they were there now. For his part he considered it best to give himself up, and he therefore did so.

About 8:30 or 9 o'clock a party of five escaped from the building and ran across an open field. They *were fired upon by the white men*, and two of them returned the fire, but without effect. About ten o'clock a negro jumped over the fence in the rear of the house and attempted to escape, but he *was instantly fired upon and fell dead* riddled by bullets. It was then ascertained that he was Jim Cook, the Marshal of the town, who had been one of the chief promoters of the difficulty. His head was almost shot to pieces. Soon after this another negro named John Thomas, First Lieutenant of the company, was caught while attempting to escape. *After he was arrested he was shot in the back by some unknown party* and seriously, perhaps mortally, wounded. This action was condemned in the severest terms by every one, and especially by General Butler.

At eleven o'clock a general search was made for the other members of the company, but none could be found. With the exception of one or two old women, who stood about trembling with terror, the town was apparently deserted by the negroes. When the *Chronicle and Sentinel* reporter left the scene, soon after eleven o'clock, the trouble was entirely over. The force of white men in Hamburg during the evening numbered several hundred, a portion of whom were from South Carolina and a portion from Augusta. They were armed with revolvers, shotguns and rifles, and were under the leadership of General Butler.

At eight o'clock a force of city police arrived with a police guns, was marched to the South Carolina end of the bridge, and drawn up in line across the structure in order to protect the latter, as it was understood that threats in regard to it had been made by the negroes. There was no demonstration in that direction, however.

During the evening, while the firing was going on in Hamburg, intense excitement prevailed in Augusta, and every-body was anxious to learn the latest news from the front. It was a matter of no little danger to attempt to get near the scene while the battle was progressing, as the balls were flying in every direction. Their shrill whistle could even be heard on the Augusta side of the river, and it is said that several of the balls fell in Washington street.

Just after the firing began kerosene oil was poured on a small wooden structure next to the Sibley building and the torch applied to it. Information of the fact was conveyed to General Alexander, who immediately rode to the spot and ordered the fire extinguished, peremptorily forbidding any such attempt in the future.

The conduct of the colored citizens of Augusta was admirable during the evening. They remained perfectly quiet and very few even went anywhere near the river.

When the negroes first fired from the windows of the Sibley building, they set up a loud yell. The fire and the yell were both answered at once by the whites. A number of the latter were stationed on the river bank and kept up a rapid fire at the building.

A gentleman who was an eye witness of the affair from beginning to end, says that he happened to be looking at Merriwether when he was killed. Two shots were fired almost simultaneously from one of the windows, and it was probably one of these which struck the unfortunate young man, as he instantly fell. He died in five minutes after he was shot.

LATEST.

About twelve o'clock general search was made throughout the town and resulted in the finding of fifteen more negroes, making twenty-nine in all. A negro who attempted to escape was shot in several places and badly wounded. The negro Lieutenant, John Thomas, who, as stated above, was shot in the back, was expected to die from the wound. A young man named Morgan was accidentally shot in the leg by one of his comrades while pursuing a fleeing negro. He was firing at the negro, together with others, at the time. His wound, while painful, is not considered dangerous. The negroes who were last captured were discovered hid away in cellars and under floors. The prisoners were kept under guard last night, and will be turned over to the civil authorities of South Carolina to-day. It is said that the ammunition in the possession of the negroes was furnished by a white man named Schiller, who came over to Augusta and purchased it yesterday morning. At one o'clock the Augusta boys returned home and left the South Carolinians in possession of the town. It was rumored during the evening that the negroes had telegraphed to Charleston for Federal troops but the rumor could not be traced to any authentic source. None of the arms held by the negroes were captured, but a quantity of ammunition was found in one of the houses.

Since writing the above we learn that *seven of the prisoners were taken out and killed.* At about two o'clock, or a little before, the roll was called of the prisoners, and those who were considered ringleaders of the disturbing element in the county were carried to a cornfield near the river and turned loose. *As they ran they were fired upon and killed.* One of the men shot was named Attaway, a County Commissioner and a member of the Legislature. The prisoners died almost without a groan. The remainder were then turned loose. We learn that before the shooting took place a detail of twenty-five men was made and ordered to take the prisoners to Aiken to jail. On the way it was determined to kill the ringleaders, and the shooting was done as described. Some gentlemen from Augusta interfered and saved the lives of three by persuading the guards to let them bring the negroes to this city. They were taken to the City Hall and discharged. The man who was shot after being captured—John Thomas—was also sought in the City Hall. He cannot possibly recover. The list now foots up ten negroes killed, one white man killed, another severely wounded. The wounded man is in the hospital. As the remainder of the prisoners were turned loose *they were fired into*, but it is not known whether any of them were killed or not.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1876.

SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal there was a short executive session.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the House bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, which was read by Mr. LITTLE. The bill provides that the net earnings of the railroads shall be ascertained by deducting only the actual operating expenses from the gross receipts, without allowance for interest payments, and requires the companies to pay annually into the United States Treasury to create a sinking fund such sums as will aggregate, in connection with the five per cent. payments and amounts earned for Government transportation, twenty-five per cent. of their respective net profits as above defined; and that this should leave them unable to pay their interest on prior mortgages, the Secretary of the Treasury may abate the twenty-five per cent. requirement sufficiently to allow the paramount claims to be satisfied. The amounts of these annual payments are estimated by the bill at $1,500,000 each for the Union and Central Pacific Companies and $350,000 for the Kansas Pacific.

A lively contest occurred over the reference of the bill. Messrs. EDMUNDS and THURMAN, of which the former is also the Railroad Committee, on the ground that this committee was hostile to the bill, and favored its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. WEST and MITCHELL, of the Railroad Committee, repelled the charge of favoritism towards the Pacific Railway, and Mr. EDMUNDS replied, reading a report of that committee in a similar question to justify his position. The morning hour expired, and the bill was laid over.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented the credentials of J. G. Blaine, appointed United States Senator in place of Lot M. Morrill, resigned. Read and placed on file.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution of the Senate of January last, for a committee to inquire into the matters and circumstances to the Pacific Railroads, and the three bills introduced by Messrs. Dorsey and West in January and March last to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, together with a written report and a bill to amend and alter the Pacific Railroad acts of 1862 and 1864. It was then ordered that the report be printed and that the bill stand on the calendar.

Mr. SARGENT was excused from further service on the Conference Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, on account of sickness, and Mr. Windom appointed in his place.

The joint resolution to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers to aid in suppressing the Sioux Indian hostilities in the Northwest was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the Senate bill declaring the effects of pamnits to purchase products of insurrectionary States in certain cases granted by the President. Indefinitely postponed.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against W. W. Belknap.

J. J. Fisher, partner of Evans, was sworn and examined by Mr. McMAHON. He corroborated the main part of Marsh's testimony as to payments to Belknap. He had read the contract between Marsh and Evans, and money was paid in accordance with its terms. Belknap had never to his knowledge written to his firm on the subject of complaints from troops about excessive charges.

Mr. CARPENTER asked leave to have read a letter from Marsh to the Clymer committee, in which Marsh, to avoid testifying, pleads his wife's illness in New York as his excuse for inability to appear and testify, and also stated that he had made no contract with Belknap.

Mr. McMAHON assented to this, but desired also another letter to appear in evidence in which Marsh promised to bring the contract with Evans.

To this Mr. CARPENTER objected, but his objection was overruled, and the letters were placed in evidence, the point gained by the defense being that Marsh made no contract with Belknap, but only with Evans.

Hiester Clymer was called and identified the letters from Marsh previously mentioned. Mr. CARPENTER asked him how long his committee had been engaged in investigating the affairs of the War Department.

Mr. McMAHON objected, and a lively dispute followed between him and Carpenter, during which the latter charged that the managers were not trying to throw light on the case, and McMahon retorted with much spirit and ability. Carpenter, it seems, was supposing that the managers had some evidence bearing on the case which they were holding back for the present.

Clymer's evidence presented nothing new, and at its conclusion Manager McMAHON said that the managers had concluded the case in chief for the United States, but would demand the right to place Evans on the stand when he should arrive.

General Pope was the first witness for the defense, and testified to Belknap's excellent character, &c.

Commissary General McFeely also attested the high character of Belknap, and his management of the War Department.

Mr. CARPENTER submitted a letter from Lieutenant General Sheridan, dated Chicago, March 29, 1872, stating that he had examined the circular on the subject of post traders issued on the 25th of March, and thought very well of it; so far as the troops were concerned it was especially fair.

Adjutant General E. D. Townsend was recalled and testified that he forwarded the letter of March making application for a post tradership, and also the letter of General Grierson, complaining of abuses at Fort Sill to the Secretary of War through the ordinary course of business.

Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Inspector General, was sworn and testified that he knew post traders Durfee and Peck. They had Forts Rice, Stevenson and Sully.

Before proceeding further with the examination of the witness, Mr. CARPENTER said he desired to state to the Senate that it would be impossible for the defense to go on without the witness Evans, and he asked the court to adjourn over some reasonable time to allow the witness to get here.

The managers objected, and argued that the defense should be compelled to go on with the trial.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following: "Are not counsel bound by the laws of practice to state or show by affidavit what it is that the expectant witness is expected to testify, in order that the court may know that it was material?"

Mr. CONKLING made the point of order that the question could not be put to the counsel under the rules.

The CHAIR sustained the point of order.

Mr. EDMUNDS appealed from the decision of the CHAIR and the question being, shall the decision of the CHAIR stand? It was decided in the negative—yeas 10, nays 21.

Mr. CONKLING submitted the following order: "*Ordered*, That the Senate will receive any evidence otherwise competent which the counsel for the respondent says will be connected with the case by the testimony of the witness Evans, now absent, but who has been summoned and is expected to appear." Agreed to.

The examination of Colonel Davis was resumed and he testified that so far as his knowledge went, the manner in which the War Department had been conducted by the late Secretary of War was good. His character had been one of integrity and honesty.

Major General W. S. Hancock was called, but it was announced that he was too sick to attend to-day.

H. T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, was recalled, and testified that after the passage of the law of 1870 in regard to post traders, the Secretary of War called upon all department commanders to report the names of persons acting as post traders within the limits of their commands. Witness testified that Evans was recommended by all the officers at Fort Sill; witness understood that the order of March 15, 1872, prepared by General McDowell, was for the purpose of correcting abuses complained of in the New York *Tribune*.

Q.—Did the Secretary of War express a desire to have all the evils complained of in that article remedied? A.—Paragraphs in the order, according to my understanding, were framed to remedy the charges in that article.

The defense here submitted an extract from the report of the Secretary of War, dated November 20, 1875, calling attention to the law providing for the appointment of post traders, suggesting that a law be passed giving the appointment of sutlers to department commanders.

Major N. B. McLaughlin, of the Tenth Cavalry, was sworn, and testified that he had been a member of the Council of Administration at Fort Sill, and recommended the reappointment of John S. Evans as trader there.

The managers inquired what the defense proposed to prove by this witness. Mr. CARPENTER said they proposed to show that Evans was a good business man, and a man of integrity. The managers agreed to admit the fact.

Brigadier General C. C. Augur was sworn, and said that so far as he knew, and so far as he had relations with Belknap, his administration was regarded as just and able.

Mr. McMAHON said the managers proposed to show something about the conduct of Belknap when he was Internal Revenue Collector at Keokuk, and put several questions to the witness, but General Augur replied that he knew nothing about General Belknap's reputation prior to the time he became Secretary of War.

Ex-Governor Ralph P. Lowe, of Iowa, Senators Allison and Wright, General Ruger, General S. V. Benet, General A. A. Humphries, General R. B. Marcy, Judge Advocate General Dunn, Associate Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, and Hon. John A. Kasson, all testified to the integrity and ability of General Belknap.

Mr. CARPENTER then renewed his request that the court would adjourn until the arrival of Evans.

Without taking action in the matter, the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow, and legislative business was resumed.

Mr. HAMLIN moved to take up the Postroute bill, so as to have it in the unfinished business to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably the Senate bill providing for the construction of the Washington monument. Calendar. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution in the Louisiana contested election case, declaring Darrel, the sitting member, entitled to the seat.

Mr. ATKINS offered a resolution reciting that there was a Military Commission appointed by a special order from the President, dated December 7, 1872, to investigate the amount of damage done by a rebel raid on Henderson station, and that a large amount of money was collected from citizens in that neighborhood by Government, and directing the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to learn the amount, from whom and to what use it has been applied. Adopted.

The House then proceeded, as the regular order of business, to consider the bill reported by Mr. Page from the Committee on Indian Affairs, declaring that the north line of the North Platte river and east of Big Horn Mountains open to exploration and settlement. A demand for the previous question was sustained.

Mr. MASON moved to recommit the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. HEWITT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to repeal a section declaring the action of Robert G. Schenck, while United States Minister to England, in becoming a director of the Emma Mine Company, and his operations in connection with the shares of said company and the vender thereof, as ill advised, unfortunate and incompatible with the duties of his position. Adopted without discussion or division.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Argentine Congress, communicating the Congress of the United States on the event of the United States having reached its centennial. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Monroe in the chair, on the bill for the improvement of the Red River frontier from cattle thieves and marauders from Mexico.

Mr. TOWNSEND, in the course of his speech, commented severely on the Democratic policy of cutting down the strength of the army below what he called its present pitiful figure of 25,000 men, and referred in an eloquent manner to get rid of the colored regiments as to the professed purpose of economy. He ridiculed that profession, and referred to Democratic votes in the House that if they went on in their work to cripple the Government and to disgrace it before foreign nations, they would be sent back to where they had been wakened in 1861, and which had never been and never would be put down. He criticised Mr. Randall's conversion to the faith of economy, in the face of the fact that he had favored the back pay two years ago, and said that he wanted the country to understand that this convert, to the doctrine of retrenchment and Internal Revenue reform and deforamity, kept that $5,000 in his pocket.

Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, reminded Mr. Townsend that Mr. Randall was not present.

Mr. TOWNSEND said that if he could have the opportunity of saying these things to Mr. Randall's presence, he would do so, but the potential previous question had met him all through the session, and he had not been permitted even to protest against the bandying of party legislation and harangues of which the House had been the scene.

The committee rose without action on the matter.

On motion of Mr. BANNING, the Senate amendment to the bill in relation to leave of absence of army officers was concurred in, and the House adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA.

Parade of the Orangemen—Effects of the Heat at the Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The parade of the Loyal Orange Institution took place to-day, and was creditable in every respect. The men, of whom there were about two thousand in line, clad in their orange regalia, presented a fine appearance, and while they proceeded over the route were greeted at different points with marks of appreciation.

The weather continues extremely hot, notwithstanding the rains of yesterday and last night. The visitors to the Exposition suffered not a little, the physicians in attendance having their hands full attending to people prostrated by the heat. The attendance during the past few days has been considerably less than before, owing to the heat.

EDUCATIONAL.

Proceedings of the National Association at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The National Educational Association to-day appointed a committee to go to Washington in the interest of the Bureau of Education.

Professor Harris, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Missouri, presented a report on the result of a study from primary school to university, which suggested that children in the North could be sent to school at five years, while those at the South should be sent before six or seven years.

The educational system of Japan was explained by a gentleman connected with the schools of that country.

General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

TORONTO, July 12.—The Ottawa General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church met this morning. There was a large attendance of delegates and others. Bishop Nicholson, of Philadelphia, preached the opening sermon. At the close of the sermon a eulogy on the late Bishop Cummins was delivered. Holy communion was then administered to about one hundred communicants. Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, Bishop Nicholson, of Philadelphia, Rev. B. Johnson, of Charleston, Rev. H. M. Collison, of Ottawa, and Rev. J. D. Wilson, of Peoria, Ill., took part in the service. The council was called to order by Judge Hughes, of St. Thomas, who was selected as Chairman and the election of a presiding bishop proceeded with. A long discussion on the duties of the bishop took place. It was finally decided to ballot for the presiding bishop, and to consider the appointment of missionary bishop at a future time. Bishops Cheney and Nickolson were nominated, the result being the election of Bishop Cheney.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Sheridan's Recommendation Adopted.

An Appropriation for New Military Posts.

The Conferences on Appropriation Bills.

No Material Progress Made Yesterday.

The House Determined Not to Yield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1876.

Custer's Last Battle.

Congressman Wallace, of South Carolina, to day received a letter from his son, George D. Wallace, who is a lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry. He was with the detachment under Major Reno. The letter is dated Yellowstone, July 24, and Lieutenant Wallace announces that they had just crossed the river, and were then on the battle ground of 1873. The following extract bears upon the late disaster:

"Our noble regiment is almost obliterated, but a merciful God has spared a few. Of the five companies that were with General Custer, not one man is left to tell the story of the massacre. We entrenched ourselves and kept them off. We did not have five hundred men, and were surrounded by all the hostile Indians of the West. They were splendidly armed and well disciplined. Congress and the country cannot do too much for Major Reno and his brave little band. Of our terrible sufferings I will write again. We have to stay here some weeks to recuperate. In the meantime Crook, with a strong force, is coming to clean out the Sioux."

Lieutenant Wallace adds that Lieutenant McIntosh, who was killed, died like a soldier, and was brave to the last.

Military Posts and Depots Needed.

General Sheridan has, for several reasons, urged upon Congress the establishment of military posts and depots upon the Yellowstone and Muscle Shell rivers, in Montana, in order that there might be a base of supplies near at hand, and that then the troops could always be on the desirable ground of the Sioux; but for some reason or other Congress neglected to make the appropriation, but continued the base of supplies at Fort Abraham Lincoln. In his recent letter to General Sherman in reference to Custer's disaster, Sheridan again referred to this subject, and said there might have been a different result if his recommendation had been adopted and the posts had been established. This letter probably had its effect, for to-day, when the Military Committee was called in the House, Mr. Thornburg reported a bill appropriating $200,000 for the posts, to be located where the Secretary of War should direct, and it was passed. It so happened that all the members of the Committee on Appropriations were absent from their seats when the bill was reported, or there might have been some objection made to so large an appropriation without first considering the bill in Committee of the Whole. The Military Committee, which was unanimous on the bill, congratulated themselves in getting it through so well.

The Conferences

on the several appropriation bills were in session to-day, and while some minor details were disposed of, no real progress was made on the main points which cause the deadlocks. A member of one of the committees, in answer to the question, "What progress was made to-day?" replied, "We talked and talked for hours, and finally separated as wide apart as ever." An impression has prevailed that as soon as the impeachment trial is out of the way, a more determined effort would be made to adjust the differences, but a different and a prominent Democratic leader said to-day that he did not see how that could make much difference, unless the Senate should recede from its position that a majority of the House would abandon the stand it had taken; that it was more necessary for the appropriations than the Senate. So far as the reorganization of the army was concerned, he did not believe the majority of the House would, under any circumstances, yield the position it has taken on that question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1876.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS.

Several witnesses were examined yesterday by the House Committee on Commerce in relation to the alleged discriminations practised by leading railroad companies in freight charges. Mr. Marcus Jenkins, a large flour dealer of Pittsburgh, testified that the discrimination practised by the Pennsylvania and other roads compelled the flour dealers of that city to pay annually $100,000 more for flour than was paid for carrying the same quantity of flour to the seaboard cities. Another witness from Boston to Columbus, Ohio, for twenty-five cents per 100 pounds from Pittsburgh to Columbus is $1 50. Flour is carried from Chicago to Cumberland, Md., and thence to Pittsburgh at lower rates than from Chicago to Pittsburgh direct. The same discriminations are practised in carrying cattle and other freights.

O. H. Payne, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, declined to inform the committee who are leading stockholders of that company, or to state the rates paid by the Standard Oil Company for carrying oil, or to furnish the committee with the copies of the several contracts between that company and the railroads. Representative Cochran, who appeared for the merchants and oil men of Western Pennsylvania, stated that a number of such persons had come and others had been summoned to appear and produce certain papers which would establish the allegations made in reference to discriminations in freight charges, and insisted that the committee should compel return to be made to their subpœnas. Until this was done it would be useless to call other witnesses. The committee will meet to-day to determine whether the railroad officials shall be required to answer the questions propounded, and to produce the records called for.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated James S. Delano, of Illinois, Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury; Thomas W. Bennett, of Idaho, Governor of that Territory, and Charles A. Santmeyer, Appraiser of Merchandise at Cincinnati.

A DEFAULTATION.

James D. Wilson, Treasurer of the District, who left two weeks ago, is a defaulter to the amount of $6,000, which is secured by responsible bondsmen.

DEMOCRATS KICKING AGAINST RANDALL.

At an informal caucus of Democratic Congressmen yesterday, held to discuss the dead-lock on appropriation bills, the resolution was taken to demand of Randall a policy calculated to bring about an agreement between the two Houses, otherwise the protesting Democrats would cast their votes against Randall and unite with the minority in securing an early passage of the appropriation bills.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the following acts of Congress: An act relative to the redemption of unused stamps; an act authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market; an act to amend sections 3,933 and 3,984 of the Revised Statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails; an act making appropriations for the service of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes; an act to amend section 5,846 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners; an act to exempt vessels engaged in navigation on the Mississippi river and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entrances and clearances; an act to amend the Northwestern Improvement Company to enter on and improve none Indian reservation and improve the Oconta river, its branches and tributaries.

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Deputy Commissioner H. C. Rogers is acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, Mr. Pratt being absent from the office. It is not likely that Mr. Pratt will give much attention to official business between now and the date at which his resignation takes effect, and Mr. Rogers will continue in the performance of the duties of the office. Strong influences will be brought to bear to secure the Commissionership for Rogers.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

The case of Ottoman, for alleged complicity in a robbery of a money package from the United States Treasury came up to-day before Judge Humphreys, on a motion of the Government for an order to sell defendant's property. Defendant made a motion to quash the attachment, on the ground that the Government had not could not give a bond such as is required from individuals. Judge Humphreys granted the latter motion, saying that when the United States comes into civil courts, it came in just as an individual, subject to the same rules. There is a rule requiring in such a case as this that the plaintiff give bond, but the Government had filed no such bond.

ISRAELITES VISIT GRANT.

The delegates to the Israelites convention, accompanied by many ladies, visited President Grant at the White House. Mr. Simon Wolf introduced them as citizens of the United States engaged in the good cause of education—a cause in which the President was known to take great interest. The President made a few appropriate remarks in reply, complimenting them on the convention held, and wishing them success in their undertaking. This afternoon the members of the convention left for a visit to Mt. Vernon.

CONGRESSMEN PROSTRATED BY THE HEAT.

An unusually large number of members of Congress are sick, several of them seriously, owing to the effects of the heat.

The Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil bill held a meeting to-day, and will hold another to-morrow. There were 244 points of difference and all of them have been settled excepting twenty-one.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations amended the River and Harbor bill as follows: Appropriations for the following improvements have been stricken from the bill: For the harbor of Frankfort, Pentwater and White river, Michigan; Menominee, Wisconsin; Clinch river, Hiawassee river, Powell river and Cumberland river, below Nashville, Tennessee; Saugatuck, Michigan; Osage river, Missouri; harbor at Racine, Wisconsin. The following items have been added: Repair of east pier, Cleveland, O., $8,000; removal of Beaver and Nailor, $7,300; improvement of Missouri river above mouth of Yellowstone, $35,000; improvement of Big Sandy, river in Kentucky and West Virginia, $15,000; repair of piers at the mouth of Black river, Ohio, $6,000; removal of a bar in the Mississippi river opposite Dubuque, Iowa, $18,000. The following appropriations have been increased: Harbor of Buffalo from $75,000 to $100,000; for removing obstructions in East river and Hell Gate, New York, from $200,000 to $325,000; harbor at Green Bay, Wisconsin, from $8,000 to $20,000; Ouachita river, Arkansas, from $8,000 to $15,000; Saginaw river and harbor, Michigan, from $11,000 to $25,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, from $190,000 to $350,000; harbor at Erie, Pennsylvania, from $30,000 to $50,000; harbor at Rondout, New York, from $30,000 to $50,000; Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi river, from $20,000 to $50,000; mouth of Mississippi river from $100,000 to $150,000.

WHISKY TRIAL INVESTIGATION.

The sub-committee of the special committee to inquire into the St. Louis whisky trials, examined grand juryman Fox, of St. Louis. He was closely questioned as to his conversation with the President when he came here in March last, just after the Babcock trial. Witness said the conversation was very brief and general, and was confined mostly to the attitude taken by Henderson and Dyer toward the President during the Avery trial. The witness told the President that he thought Dyer was a bad man to have in his course and remarks toward the President. He was asked what Dyer did, and he said that Dyer came before the Grand Jury and was very forward about telling what he knew, and volunteered so much information that he [witness] was compelled to check him, and insist that he be sworn and limit his remarks to sworn statements. The witness was asked what the President said to him in reply, and said the President made no reply of any kind, but he was more in the attitude of a listener, for the witness himself did most of the talking.

THE GUILLOTINE STILL IN OPERATION.

It is reported to-night that the President will to morrow request the removal of four employees of the Treasury, all of whom were close personal friends of Secretary Bristow, and have occupy responsible positions in the department.

Among the names more prominently mentioned in connection with the appointment of Internal Revenue Commissioner is that of ex-Congressman Kellogg, of Connecticut.

THE INDIAN WAR.

An Indian Account of the Custer Massacre —The General in Six Savages Before He Fell, Shot by a Chief Whom He Had Arrested for Murder—The Indians Short of Ammunition—No News from General Crook.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA, July 12.—Agency Indians along the Upper Missouri, who have received an account of Custer's fight through some hostiles who took part in it, say Custer shot three Indians with his pistol and killed three others with his saber, when he fell, shot through the head by Rain-in-the-face, a man whom Custer had forcibly arrested some time ago for murder. The Indians lost seventy killed, among them many noted chiefs. The fight was a hand to hand. The Indians say they did not fear the pistols as much as the sabers. They are nearly out of ammunition, and will not fight again until they get a supply from the agencies.

CHEYENNE, July 12.—On Saturday night a body of Indians raided the ranch of Rankey and Hunter & Abbott, fifty miles north on the Chug, taking nine horses from the former and thirteen from the latter.

Advices from the North Platte state that Major Walker, just in from Birdwood, reports the Indians in large numbers in camp on the headwaters of the Niobrara forty miles north of that place. Herders after stock in that section were obliged to return without it.

There is no further news from Crook, and no uneasiness whatever felt at Fetterman for his safety.

The latest advices from General Merritt's Fifth Cavalry headquarters say all is quiet in that vicinity.

ATCHISON, Ks., July 12.—Six companies of the Sixth Infantry, under command of General Miles, passed through here this evening, *en route* to the Sioux country. They were from Fort Leavenworth.

OMAHA, July 12.—A dispatch from Fort Fetterman to-night says that there was not a word of truth in the rumor of Crook's fight and defeat with the Indians. All sorts of rumors are afloat, which are contradicted by officers, except that nothing has been heard from Crook for the past ten days. A courier is expected here daily, from which point news will undoubtedly be received first.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Specials from Sioux City say Indians arriving there from the battle with Custer give an account of the battle in which the Commander was killed. They say that Custer's force was surrounded by Indians, and that he was killed by the first fire. They say that the Indians were short of ammunition, and that they had been fighting for two days. They say that Custer's force was annihilated, and that the Indians are now moving toward the Missouri river. Their loss was very heavy. Custer's force was composed of the Seventh Cavalry, and numbered 700 men. Custer's force was attacked by 3,000 Indians, and after a fight of two days was annihilated. The Indians are now moving toward the Missouri river. Their loss was very heavy. Custer's force was composed of the Seventh Cavalry, and numbered 700 men. Custer's force was attacked by 3,000 Indians, and after a fight of two days was annihilated. The Indians are now moving toward the Missouri river.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Great Britain.

DISRAELI RUNNING THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, July 12.—The direction of foreign affairs has been, to a large extent, taken by Disraeli into his own hands. Lord Derby is playing a secondary a part as to excite comment.

IRISH TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.

LONDON, July 12.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, the Smythe bill closing the Irish public houses on Sunday, passed second reading without division. The Government assents to the bill but will propose amendments.

Spain.

PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT OF NATIONAL DEBT.

MADRID, July 12.—The Cortes has adopted the ministerial plan for the settlement of the national debt.

The Turco-Servian War.

MONTENEGRIN INSURGENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The payment of interest on the public debt has again been postponed. The Montenegrin insurgents occupied Dati, on Turkish territory, but were dislodged. Both sides suffered considerably.

GENERAL PEACE OF EUROPE TO BE PRESERVED.

VIENNA, July 12.—It is stated that Russia will not take any step in the Eastern question without an understanding with all the Great Powers, consequently the general peace of Europe will be preserved.

THE SERVIAN SITUATION.

PARIS, July 12.—The *Temps* has a special from Senlin, which thus summarizes the Servian situation: All depends upon General Tchernayeff, who, with the best Servian troops, appears to intend tur

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

GOVERNOR ALLEN announces that he is, for ever and irrevocably, done with politics. And politics returns the compliment by refusing hereafter to have anything to do with him.

THE usual effort to get funds to erect a monument has followed the death of General CUSTER, and will meet the fate of all like efforts. Subscriptions will flow in for a while, and after a year or so the contributors will want to know what has become of their money.

THE New York *Sun* supports TILDEN upon the ground that, if elected, he will turn everybody out of office who is now in, and put Democrats in their places. That is the kind of civil service reform the Democrats want, and that is about what all their cry about "reform" amounts to.

THE Springfield *Republican* says that Mr. DAVID A. WELLS seems to be in grave doubt whether he can go for TILDEN—and HENDRICKS. The brethren of the New York *World* are addressing him affectionate entreaties not to go back on them; but, if he decides that he must, how they will pelt him with their classical blackguard!

THE editor of the Richmond *Whig*, after studying Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, declares that the best farming lands, with the best markets, are to be found in Virginia. This is probably true, both as to the lands and the markets; but the people of Virginia are so hostile to settlers that they overbalance the advantages of both lands and markets.

IT is alleged by the Democratic press, against Governor HAYES' pledges of reform, that he belongs to a party which has been fifteen years in office and has done nothing towards the improvement of the public service. Let this be granted, for the sake of the argument; and what becomes, then, of TILDEN'S professions of reform, who belongs to a party claiming to be ninety years old, and which has never yet done anything for reform?

THE following two items were clipped, the other day, by a subscriber from the same column in the COMMERCIAL of May 25, 1872:

"It is said that Horace Greeley contemplates visiting St. Louis about the beginning of August, from which point, in company with B. Gratz Brown, he will proceed on a tour through the South. Such a trip has been suggested to him, and he is reported to think favorably of it."

"It is reported that Hon. S. J. Tilden, the great Democratic politician of New York, enfeebled by age, and wearied by long political service, is about to retire to private life."

THE Springfield *Republican*, mindful of the dangers that beset its Democratic friends, warns them thus:

"The only hope the Democracy cannot possibly afford, this year, is a revival of this wretched and infamous business of killing negroes down South. They can put a stop to it perfectly easily if they are in earnest will; and they had better be doing it with some energy. Every dead negro in Mississippi or Louisiana or South Carolina, this season and fall, means a loss of five white voters in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. The argument from humanity is powerfully reinforced in this case by the argument from enlightened selfishness.

THE American Government, it seems, is not the only one which resorts to protection in behalf of its infant manufactures. The Russian Government has determined to put every obstacle in the way of importing rails into that country and marketing them at a profit in competition with the domestic rail. This means is adopted by the Government for the purpose of building up the rail manufacturing business in that country; and besides laying a duty on imported rails, it has been declared that all concessions to Russian railway companies shall contain a clause compelling them to use not less than one-half rails of Russian manufacture.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* has compiled from the publications of the National Bureau of Statistics, a statement showing the growth, value and extent of the pork packing trade of the Western States since 1849, a period of twenty-seven years. The hog packing business is done almost entirely between November 1 and March 1 of each year, and is, in the main, confined to seven States, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin. Illinois packs the greatest number. In the season of 1875-6 the entire number of hogs packed was 4,850,192. Of that number Illinois packed 1,913,895, Ohio 822,935, Missouri 556,319, Indiana 568,367, Iowa 351,406, Kentucky 260,165 and Wisconsin 209,255. Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska together packed about one hundred and fifty thousand.

Since 1849 the hog packing trade has increased more than threefold. In the season of 1849-50, the number of hogs packed was 1,552,250, which last season the number was nearly five millions. The gross weight of last season's packing was 1,332,215,076 pounds, and the aggregate cost of the hogs $93,422,543. The yield of lard from the operations of last season was 174,838,333 pounds.

Chicago is the principal point of the pork packing trade. Last season there were packed at Chicago 1,592,665 hogs, or more than one-fourth of the entire number packed. The points at which over one hundred thousand were packed are Cincinnati, 563,352; St. Louis, 329,806; Indianapolis, 323,104; Louisville, 229,547; Milwaukee, 181,972; Peoria, Cleveland and St. Joseph each packed over eighty thousand; Cedar Rapids, Iowa and Kansas City, each 75,000; Quincy and Dubuque, each 50,000; Des Moines, 40,000. At thirty other points the number packed at each ranged from ten to thirty-three thousand. The figures given show that Chicago is three times more of a "Porkopolis" than Cincinnati.

THE peace resolution of the Chicago Democratic National Convention of 1864 continues to haunt TILDEN and his friends. He was not, they say, chairman of the committee which reported the resolutions he opposed the resolution in the committee; and it was adopted. If they are to be credited, against his protest. All of which would be important, if true; but it is not true.

The Committee on Resolutions in that convention consisted of one delegate from each State. JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, was Chairman, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, was the member for that State. When this committee went out to perform its work, a subcommittee of five was appointed to draw up the resolutions; and this sub-committee consisted of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, Chairman; GEORGE LUNT, of Massachusetts; S. S. MARSHALL, of Illinois; GEORGE B. SMITH, of Wisconsin, and JOHN B. WELLER, of California. This sub-committee, through its Chairman, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, presented the resolutions, *unanimously*, to the full committee, which in turn presented the report to the convention *without a dissenting vote* and it was adopted. The notorious peace resolution, as it was reported by SAMUEL J. TILDEN to the full committee and through it to the convention, and adopted as part of the Democratic platform, reads as follows:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power other than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every point, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that an immediate effort be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention, of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that, at the earliest possible moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

THE SOUTH.

In 1872 the States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida all voted for Grant, and by decided majorities; and yet, in 1876, only four years thereafter, we hear the Democratic party laying claim to the vote of the united South. The hopes of TILDEN, in the pending Presidential contest, are built upon that claim; and there is not a Democrat in the land who does not start out with the assumption that his party will carry every Southern State.

What has caused this change? Has there been an entire revolution in the the public sentiment of those States? or has the changed prospect been brought about in some other way? If there has been a revolution in public sentiment, to what cause is the change to be attributed?

Is it on account of the tariff? Most certainly not. The old Whig feeling in favor of protection still lingers in all those States; and as a system of home manufactures is gradually growing up in them, the desire for governmental support must be on the increase rather than on the decrease. The tariff policy of the Republican party should commend itself favorably to the Southern States, and it doubtless would, if they were not blinded by their foolish sectional hostility.

The South, then, does not want free trade, and its present attitude is not based upon any opposition to the general national policy of the Republican party. The Force bill, to which it objected, has been repealed; the national taxes have been reduced and the national burdens lessened; and the currency question has not, in any way, disturbed Southern equanimity. We must look entirely beyond all the national questions that are now or ever have been at issue, for the solution of the Southern difficulty.

The real cause of the changed political condition of the South is to be found in the inborn disposition of the Southern people to confine the benefits of government to a favored class, and to secure this by fraud, force and violence where nothing else is available. The most of the Southern States are to-day living under a real reign of terror, the majority being cowed into submission by the minority through a well-ordered system of intimidation. Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Alabama and North Carolina are all Republican upon a fair vote; but their Republican majorities have been crushed by persecution, proscription and intolerance of freedom of opinion. Murders, lynchings, Ku-Klux visitations, White Line outrages and a general system of terrorism have brought all this about; and to this has been added, in the North, a mawkish sentimentality about "fraternity," and an outcry by the Democrats about "the bloody shirt" whenever the Republican press repeated the story of the wrongs inflicted upon Southern Republicans. The ear of the North, strangely enough, has been closed, for several years, to the cry of anguish sent up by the Southern sufferers, and every paper which has dared to point out their wrongs has been hooted at and ridiculed until it has seemed absolutely useless to repeat the doleful story. When a nation deliberately shuts it eyes and closes its ears, there is no use in trying to check the murderous hands of those who rule by sheer force, and who interpret the insensibility of the North to the outrages practised by them as an approval of all that they have done or may do.

Is this reign of terrorism to last forever? We trust not. Yet one political party bases its hopes entirely upon its continuance, and, if it succeeds, the rule of proscription and persecution will become still more severe. The South will never prosper until the rights of all her citizens are respected, and her local governments are built not upon might but everlasting right. The Republican party is the only one that can bring this about, and the deliverance of the South will come when the Democracy have been totally routed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Indian question: How can Sitting Bull be cowed?—*Lowell Courier.*

Two quarts of peanuts will support a South Carolina politician for twenty-four hours.

The codfish is likely to be exterminated by the ruthlessness of New Englanders, who catch in the spawning season.

The *Spiritual Scientist* says that the spiritualist movement is thoroughly disorganized by the exposures of mediums' trickery.

The copper mines of Newfoundland are being developed with great success, and large deposits of lead have been discovered.

They are shipping lumber in large quantities from the eastern shore of Lake Michigan by rail to Jersey City, and by sail from there to Liverpool, England.

The loyal Jerseyman is in a quandary: Hayes owns twenty acres on the Palisades next to Nordhoff; but Tilden owns 100 down in the valley next to Walter Phelps.

Dr. J. R. Nichols, a Boston chemist, says that he has never found a trace of strychnine in whisky, and that "it is a mistaken notion to suppose it is ever used by distillers."

The Houston and Texas Railroad Company is changing its gauge from five feet six inches to four feet eight and a half inches, and it is expected that other Southwestern railroads will follow suit.

People bathing at the sea-shore are not safe when they have deposited their purses and watches at the office and taken a check for them. The latest device of the thief is to pick the bathing-house lock, get the check, and go and get the valuables.

The Brooklyn *Argus* says that the way to settle the Sioux unpleasantness is to fight "Injun with Iniun," and as the Tammany braves are out of a job, now, the eternal fitness of things would be subserved by their enlisting for a campaign in the Black Hills.

An aged couple, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peoples, live in Barnwell, S. C. They were born in Gloucester county, on the James river, in Virginia. Mr. Peoples is 121 years old, and his wife 123. This is, perhaps, the oldest living couple in the United States. Mr. Peoples is a machinest by trade.

Henry Kroeger, the Milwaukee weather prophet and seer, says that there will be four months' good sleighing in the winter of 1876-7. Kroeger says: There will be five months of cold weather, with little rain and without thunder. There will be plenty of ice of thirty inches' thickness.

"The growing evil of extravagance and display at funerals" is the theme of a publication signed by nine Jewish ministers of New York. They advise that expensive furnishings and flowers be given up, and that their people return "to the simplicity by which Jewish funerals were formerly characterized."

They tell a story of a judge in Alabama who sent an officer out, a few days since, to get him a drink of whisky. The officer returned with it, but the amount did not satisfy the Judge. The second time he came back with a tumbler full and remarked that the barkeeper said that he "didn't know that the old fool wanted to take a bath!"

The pest that troubles Davenport, Ia., and vicinity, just now, is not grasshoppers, but tramps and harvesters. Above 1,000 have reached there within the past few days. They took possession of a train on the Western Union Railroad, Thursday, and also on the Rockford road. All the police force and fire departments have been armed, and 100 troops got ready to quell any disturbance.

The heated term has been very general throughout the country, and at every point we read of numerous persons struck down by the heat. Many aged people, besides, have been debilitated by the heat and met with sudden deaths. In New York for the week ending June 24, the deaths were 467; week ending the 1st instant, 640; and for last week the total number dying was 860. That a large proportion of these deaths were superinduced by heat there can be no reason to doubt.

The massacre of Custer and his command has many features in common with those of an occurrence which excited the whole country forty years ago—the destruction of Major Dade's command. It happened at the outbreak of hostilities in Florida between the Seminoles and the Government forces, December 28, 1835. Major Dade, of the Fourth Infantry, with Captain Gardner, Lieutenant Bassinger and Lieutenant Henderson, Second Artillery; Captain Frazer and Lieutenants Mudge and Keais, Third Artillery; and Surgeon Gatlin, U. S. A., at the head of 112 men and officers, was on his way to the relief of Fort King, threatened by hostile Indians.

Tilden's Canal "Reform"

(From the New York Times.)

For convenience of reference it may be well to furnish here a brief recapitulation of the visible work of canal reform, so that when "these suits," the "canal suits," the "prosecution of fradulent contractors," and "stoppage of fradulent contracts," are talked, it may be remembered exactly what it all amounts to. If the statement be questioned one has only to go to the Attorney General's office. The records are free to any one who chooses to examine them:

RECORD OF GOVERNOR TILDEN'S CANAL REFORM SUITS, &c., FROM THE PUBLICATION OF THE CANAL MESSAGE, MARCH, 1875, TO DATE:

Number of suits brought	3
Number brought to trial	2
Number of convictions obtained	1
Number of suits dismissed by court	1
Number of suits now pending	1
Amount of money recovered	None.
Expenses of commission and counsel to assist Attorney General; about	$100,000
Payment of two certificates stopped by commutation	$8,000
Number of existing fraudulent contracts stopped	None.

"It cannot be said that these suits were commenced, as one of these three was the old suit commenced by Attorney General Barlow and finally abandoned by him as hopeless. This is the one which the court dismissed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S HAND BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

No person should go to Europe without an intelligent knowledge of routes of travel and the most desirable places to visit, before starting, and "Harper's Hand Book" will supply the needed information. We would advise every one who contemplates a trip of this kind to carefully read this book and study the maps and plans of cities, and then designate the parts to visit. With this pre-knowledge and the use of "Harper's Phrase Book" no traveler will be at the mercy of the frauds that show themselves everywhere in Europe and the East. Stay-at-home persons would do well to study this hand-book, and they would realize a mental feast, though unable to see the places described. It is bound in leather, pocket form, with tuck, either in three volumes, or the three volumes in one. Volume first embraces Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium and Holland; volume second, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece; volume third, Switzerland, Tyrol, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Spain. The same matter appears in the one volume edition. The copious maps and plans of cities are gotten up with care, and the editor has resided so long in Europe that he is able to revise carefully every part annually. This is the fifteenth year, and portions of the volume requiring revision are re-written, and the information is trustworthy and reliable. The favorable reception the work has been accorded from year to year, and the extensive patronage awarded the publishers, indicates that it is regarded as an authority by the traveling public. We hope the day is near at hand when this class of books will be found in public libraries as well as grace those of private families.

MITCHELL'S NEW PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY The Second Book of the Series.

MITCHELL'S NEW INTERMEDIATE GEOGRAPHY. The Third Book of the Series. By S. Augustus Mitchell. Published by J. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

These belong to the "Pennsylvania edition" of the famous Mitchell's Geographical Text Books for Public and Other Schools. The series comprises four books, beginning with "First Lessons in Georgraphy." These are volumes second and third. The first contains twenty colored maps and one hundred beautiful engravings, and the second gives twenty-three copper-plate maps and numerous engravings. It is claimed that it comprises an entire new system of modern geography, designed for children. The general order of the work embraces, 1st, A lucid definition of the science of geography; 2d, Where the maps are needed, and, if it succeeds, the rule of proscription and persecution will become still more severe. The South will never prosper until the rights of all her citizens are respected, and her local governments are built not upon might but everlasting right. The Republican party is the only one that can bring this about, and the deliverance of the South will come when the Democracy have been totally routed.

DANIEL DERONDA. By George Eliot. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The simple announcement of a new work from this gifted author awakens eager expectations among the lovers of high toned fiction. The first volume has generally met the hopes which were its heralds. But some have fancied defects, and strange to state, these critics are quite diverse in their views. The criticism of a leading journal assumes that the novel lacks dramatic power, while another equally as prominent pronounces this novel more dramatic than any of her previous works. All units, as we do, in ascribing to her the genius of being one of the first of living writers of fiction. There is a wealth of power in all she writes, whether it relates to music, history, classic lore, as she gathers from every field of thought and writes intelligently upon everything she attempts to delineate. There is this remarkable feature in her writings, that the reader has something to stir the depths of his mental powers. Her writings abound in beautiful thoughts, and solve problems that require study. The different characters are drawn with masterly precision. Gwendolen is superbly outlined, and Grandcourt is strikingly drawn. Deronda will appear hereafter in a stronger light, and so of other characters that are now shadowy. The concluding volume will be anxiously expected, meanwhile the readers of the serial form will enjoy the chapters as they appear.

THE FORTUNES OF MISS FOLLEN. By Mrs. Woodwin Tuloch, author of "Madge," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

A delightful story of German life, in which pictures que and charming scenes among that people are delineated in chaste language. There is most charmingly interwoven a love story of a pure type, the characters being of the better class, which ends in the happy marriage of the heroine, Christine, to a noble and worthy man.

BRESSANT. A novel. By Julian Hawthorn. Paper covers. THE LAND OF THE SKY; Or, Adventures in Mountain By-ways. By Christian Reid, author of "Valley of Tombaron." Paper covers. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

"Bressant" belongs to the better class of works of fiction, and very worthily the author sustains the name of Hawthorne. We join with a high toned journal in saying that "more praise need not be said; but, if the promise of the book shall not utterly fade and vanish, Julian Hawthorne, in the maturity of his power, will rank side by side with him who has hitherto been peerless, but whom we must hereafter call the Elder Hawthorne.'" "The Land of the Sky" is a delightful summer book, and is of a rollicking cast—part story and part adventure. It gives the ups and downs of a pleasure party on a summer jaunt amid the mountains of North Carolina. The sketches are well spiced with amusing incidents of a love episode. It has all the elements of a fascinating story, and will be widely read.

ANNUAL RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY FOR 1875. Edited by Spencer F. Baird, with the Assistance of Eminent Men of Science. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Valuable as were the preceding volumes of the Annual Record, this volume has more valuable features than any of its predecessors. If first presents historical summaries of progress in the several branches, treated under their respective heads, and then paragraphs communicating in brief the results of investigations by special scientists. With each year the work increases its scope and design, and there is a degree of fullness this year that enhances its value very materially. The full index will aid the reader in reaching its treasures, which are written up to the latest moment.

A CENTENNIAL COMMISSIONER IN EUROPE, 1874–76. By John W. Forney. Editor of the Philadelphia *Press*. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few read the brilliant editorial correspondence of this gifted editor in the *Press*, and it was a happy idea to embody the letters into a volume. Mr. Forney invests his writings, especially sketches of men and things, with a fascinating interest, though some think his descriptions too diffuse and highly colored. His visit to Europe as United States Commissioner of the Centennial Exhibition gave him unusual facilities for sight-seeing, and brought him in contact with the most prominent men of the age. Under the supervision of Dr. Shelton Mackenzie the book has been published in this readable form. It appears in good season, and ought to command a large sale.

ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Rev. Stopford Brooke, M. A. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This "Literature Primer" of 167 pages, gives in paragraph form the history of English literature from 670, down through the different periods to 1837. In this condensed form, these paragraphs serve as guide posts, rendering the work both useful and valuable.

THE WARFARE OF SCIENCE. By Andrew Dickson White, LL. D. Published by D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co. Paper covers.

This essay was originally delivered as a lecture, and appeared in *The Popular Science Monthly*, and after careful revision, and extending it largely, it appears in this form. It describes Geography, Astronomy, Chemistry and Physics, Anatomy and Medicine, Geology, Political Economy, Industrial sciences, etc. The reputation of the author, President of Cornell University, is guarantee that the subjects are treated with singular ability, and will throw a flood of light on these topics.

HIDDEN PERILS. By Mary Cecil Hay, author of "Old Myddleton's Money." Published by Harpers. For sale by Clarke & Co.

This new story of this gifted author will add to her reputation, as it is not only well written but high toned. The *London Spectator* says: The plot is neither improbable nor inconsistent, and it owes nothing to sources from which it has become too common a practice to borrow materials. A most attractive and pathetic picture. The love story of this novel is very pretty and very pure. Some of the minor characters are capital studies.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

Letter from Emlenton—Statistics of the Clarion District for June—Oil Fire Near Millerstown—Pittsburgh Parties the Losers—Distinguished Foreign Visitors.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

EMLENTON, July 12, 1876.

Considerable interest has attached to operations in the Clarion district during the past month, in which time fifty-nine new wells came in, with a daily average production of fifteen barrels per well, being an increase in the number of new wells or three over the previous month, while the average yield of the new wells has been three barrels more per well than that of those completed in the month of May.

Of these new wells, two came in with a production considerably over a hundred barrels; two had a daily average yield of between fifty and sixty barrels; four produced from thirty to forty; eleven did between twenty and thirty; nine had a production of from ten to twenty barrels; twenty-five did less than ten barrels, and ten of this number had a daily average yield of less than five barrels per well. There were six dry holes struck in this district during the month, an increase of five over the month previous.

During that period the largest strikes ranged in the vicinity of forty barrels a day, but in the month of June there were two new wells completed in this district which yielded over a hundred barrels each, per day, when they were first struck. One was the new Wetter & Co.'s well, on the Samuel Beales farm, which started off at about 200 barrels, and is still doing about 125 barrels a day. The other was the Bradley & Co.'s new well, on the Jerussiem tract, which opened up with a daily yield of between 300 and 400 barrels, but rapidly declined to about seventy-five a few days after it commenced its prolific yield. Neither of these strikes opens up any new territory, being surrounded by other wells in every direction.

On the Dale farm, Sergeant & Co. finished a new well, with a daily average yield of about sixty barrels.

Cross & Co. also completed a good well, on the Jefferson Furnace tract, which was larger than the last strike of the previous month, coming in at between fifty and sixty barrels a day.

Several good wells were finished on the Joseph Kiser farm, Leedom & Co's new strike doing about forty barrels a day. The new well of the Columbia Oil Company, on this property, was little inferior in its production to that of Leedom & Co.; while Miller & Aikens' new well had a daily average yield of between thirty and forty barrels. Two other wells, on this tract, also came in, doing about twenty barrels each, daily.

On the Paul Black farm, Bradley & Co. finished two new wells, with a daily average production of twenty barrels per well. The Oakshade Oil Company completed a well on this property with a small yield.

Two good strikes occurred on the widow Kribbs farm, the Nicholson and Kribbs Brothers' new wells, yielding between twenty five and thirty barrels each daily.

On the S. Whitehill farm two new wells were struck with good results. The Heater & Bradley well, with a daily average production of about twenty-five barrels, and the Painter Brothers' well, doing between twenty and twenty-five barrels a day.

Among the unsuccessful strikes in this district, Harvey & Co. made one on the Paul Black farm.

Two dry holes were completed on the property of Judge Keating, where some half dozen wells are at present in various stages of progress, and some more rigs up.

On the Timmerman farm there were two unsuccessful ventures which are of considerable interest, as they define with still more certainly the limits of producing territory in that vicinity.

The new Smithers well, on the Gates farm, is doing about twenty barrels, a day.

On the widow Black farm Aiken & Co's. new well is doing in the neighborhood of twenty barrels, at present.

Simmons & Co's. new well, on the J. Sweltzer farm, is yielding daily between twenty and twenty-five barrels.

On the Stoner farm, the new Wetter well is producing daily between thirty-five and forty barrels.

Cook & Guffey's new well on the George Mony farm, has at present a production of from twenty to twenty-five barrels a day.

Developments are progressing with considerable activity in this district, particularly in the vicinity of the Jones and Koser, Jacob Black, Bert, widow Black, Gates, Paul Black, Kribbs and Wherton farms. There are 105 wells drilling at present in the Clarion district, an increase of fourteen over the previous month, and eighty-two rigs up or in process of building, a decrease of seven from the month preceding.

Another reduction of stocks on hand in the oil regions, by the agency of lightning, has taken place, this time on the Conway farm, about a mile and a half east of Millerstown, Butler county. Between four and five o'clock yesterday evening, in a heavy thunder storm, a 1,000 barrel iron tank, situated on the above farm, owned by Waring Brothers, of Pittsburgh, was struck by lightning. A large portion of the top row of sheets was forced in, the oil took fire and about fifteen hundred barrels of the burning liquid ran down a small stream emptying into Buffalo creek, about a mile below, forming a continuous rivulet of fire. The tank contained about 23,000 barrels of oil, and was connected with the Corbett line. About five or six hundred feet from the burning tank were two others owned by Pittsburgh parties, one of which belonging to Mr. McClintock, was in great danger, if the burning tank should burst its contents be discharged. A large force of men were employed last night in throwing up an embankment to obviate this occurrence.

A large party of distinguished foreigners, representatives of the different nations at the Centennial Exposition, arrived at Parker City this morning by a special train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. From Parker junction they made an excursion on the Parker and Karns City Narrow Gauge Railroad on a special train furnished by the management of that road, to see the interesting operations at the oil wells in the production of the most popular article of illuminator known. The party numbers over a hundred, and in common with all the distinguished foreign visitors who have made a tour of inspection of the renowned oil regions of Pennsylvania, express themselves as highly gratified at an opportunity to witness the operations at the wells, which are not only interesting to the learned scientist, but to the casual tourist and pleasure-seeker.

DOT.

PERSONAL

The Rev. J. S. C. Abbott, of Fair Haven, Conn., continues to be very dangerously ill, and is not expected to recover.

Mr. James Russell Lowell is credited with an ambition to represent the Eighth Massachusetts district in Congress.

Don Carlos loves to squander money at gambling. He recently left $100,000 in New Orleans and Mexico in that way, it is said.

Ex-Senator Revels has declined the editorship of the *Southwestern Advocate*, to which the Methodist Episcopal General Conference elected him.

A young French Canadian has really accomplished the feat of walking on the water. He has a pair of very large, canoe-shaped shoes, which bear him up and enable him to keep his balance. He recently walked about a mile on the Ottawa river.

The Duke of Bedford has presented to the trustees of Bunyan Chapel, Bedford, near which the statue of Bunyan stands, a pair of bronze doors, on the panels of which are ten scenes taken from the "Pilgrim's Progress." A portico was erected in which to place the doors, and they were to be publicly exhibited on the 5th of July.

The Gordonsville (Va.) *Gazette* says that when Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered the annual oration during the commencement exercises at the University of Virginia, in Charlottesville, Va., a few days ago, "his daughter, who accompanied him, wore neither a pull back, nor a panier, nor flunce, nor furbelow, nor any foolish thing, which is the mark of a better civilization than ours."

At Mulhausen, Thuringia, on the 11th of June there were held public services in memory of the late John A. Roebling, the engineer, who was born in that town. After a public address and a brief character of Mr. Roebling, the citizens marched to the house in which he was born, where a memorial plate was unveiled. Mr. Roebling built the railroad suspension bridge below Niagara Falls, and at the time of his death had charge of the construction of the East river bridge, New York. He also built the bridge over the Monongahela at Smithfield street, and was well known in this city.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.

Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

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REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
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Invite special attention to their Spring Opening, which will be found unusually attractive!

LADIES' SPRING SUITS

In great variety of styles and material, ranging in price from five to Fifty Dollars.

Ladies' Embroiderd, Braided and Trimmed

OVERDRESSES & COSTUMES,

In Black Cashmere and Drap D'Ete.

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From 75 cents to $4 50 per yard.

A choice selection of DRESS SILKS, from 75 cents to $1, in Checks, Bars, Stripes and Plain Colors.

All the new Fabrics in CHECKS, STRIPES and MIXTURES, for Ladies' Spring Suits and Dresses.

BLACK & COLORED CASHMERES.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.

Black Tamise Cloth. Black Grenadines and Bernanis.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilliantecns.

A large stock of Tamboured Lace Curtains, of our own importation, at less than regular prices.

AGENTS FOR THE

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

James Caldwell & Co.,

115 AND 117 FEDERAL STREET,

Allegheny City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that T. F. Chalfant and J. J. Speck, doing business at the St. Charles Hotel, as CHALFANT & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. T. F. Chalfant settling. All accounts due to and by said firm will be settled by the remaining partner, who will continue the business at the St. Charles Hotel, corner Liberty and Wood street.

T. F. CHALFANT,
J. J. SPECK.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1876.

In retiring from the firm of Chalfant & Co., I take this opportunity of thanking my many friends for the liberal patronage they have extended to me, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same for my successor.

T. F. CHALFANT.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

J. J. SPECK, Proprietor.

C. H. CHALFANT, Manager.

This Hotel is centrally located and convenient for commercial travelers. Good, large, airy Sample Room. Rates $2 50 per day.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

THOUSANDS VISIT THE MINERAL SPRINGS, here and abroad, and spend thousands of dollars in search of health, and find it not.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

would accomplish the same results, at the cost of a few cents. Be well persuaded of this fact, and try it once and more, and with invariable good results. It does it work gently, yet thoroughly, cleaning up as it goes, and leaves no bad effects behind.

TTHS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER, PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1876.

CITY TAXES, 1876.

Notice is her by given that the duplicates for City, Poor, School and Business Taxes and Water Rents for the year 1876 have been placed in my hands for collection by the several persons authorized to assess the same.

A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all Taxes and Water Rents paid on or before August 1st, 1876.

All Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after August 1st, 1876, will be placed in the hands of collectors, with 10 per cent. added for cost of collection. (Collectors for the accommodation of taxpayers) the office will remain open on Saturdays until 8 o'clock P. M.

Statements of amount of taxes will be furnished on application at my desk No. 1. When parties desire to pay water rents, the name of the owner of the property against which the water rent is assessed should be stated.

C. L. MAGEE,
City Treasurer.

TTHS

MACK'S PATENT INJECTORS OR BOILER FEEDERS,

For Locomotive and Stationary Boilers.

MANUFACTURED BY

National Tube Works Co

Are quite easily managed and perfectly reliable.

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,

Corner Third and Wood Streets.

TTHS

Evergreen Wreathing.

5,000 Yards Arbor Vitæ Wreathing

For sale by

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists,
112 Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
EARLY ORDERS SOLICITED. TTH

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.—IN THE Court of Common Pleas No. 1. No. 1671 December Term, 1872.

In the Voluntary assignment of J. W. Gibson to N. J. Keller.

And now, to-wit: July 24, 1875, the Court appoint C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Auditor, to make and report a distribution of the money in the hands of the Assignee, and to pass on exceptions to account. From the record.

Attest: B. F. KENNEDY, Prothonotary.

All parties interested will please take notice that the Auditor above named will attend at his office, corner of Diamond street and Cherry alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., on FRIDAY, July 14, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of his appointment, where all parties interested can attend.

C. S. FETTERMAN, Auditor.

TTh

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

NO. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street.) Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually—specially.

Mrs. BAIR'S Motto—Neatness and Dispatch.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

James Prescott & Sons,

CHIMNEY SWEEPS.

We also set Grates and do Job Bricklaying. Also, sell the Magic Cooking Range, the best in the market. We warrant it to fix any smoky Chimney. We have also a Patent Chimney to Prevent Chimneys from Blowing. All orders left at No. 18 BARKLA STREET, or at the Toll House of the Suspension Bridge, will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

Card of Wm.

WE DESIRE TO RETURN OUR TRONAGE DURING THE SEASON MOST ENDEAVOR TO DO, TO GI PRECIATED. OUR SALES BEING GOODS, BUT EVERYTHING MAR DURING JULY AND AUGUST WE ELTIES OF ENGLISH, FRENCH A NISHING AND FANCY GOODS, & OF A SUPERINTENDENT, THE W TENTION.

NEW DRESS GOODS!

At 12½, 15, 20 and 22c.

Plain and Twilled Debeges,

worth one-third more.

At 8, 8½, 10 and 12½c.

Special Bargains in Summer Plaid,

worth one-half more.

At 25 and 37½c.

An Extra Bargain in Pong

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12, 1876.

No new developments were reported in the monetary situation to-day. Considering the oppressive weather and the general dullness of trade, the business of the banks was comparatively fair, but the same absence of life that has characterized business in the past pervaded financial affairs to-day. An ordinary amount of balancing in the usual routine of checking and depositing was done, but the loan market was quite languid and the commercial paper offering was in comparatively light volume. Commercial movements of all kinds being at a comparative stand still, the difficulties encountered by the banks in finding employment for their funds will not be likely to decrease from this time forward, and borrowers in good standing will be treated in the most liberal manner. For the next six weeks, or until merchants return from their vacations, and the busy work commences for the fall movement, the banks are likely to experience a dull time, and a rather unprofitable business. Just now money is unusually abundant, and interest rates are easy, as already reported. Eastern exchange is abundant and rules at a slight discount as per in transactions between the banks.

The dividend list continues to receive occasional additions. Our advertising columns contain the announcements of a dividend of 2½ per share by the Boatman's Insurance Company (to be credited on stock notes), and one of $2 per share by the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Bridge Company out of its earnings for the past six months. Other items of news in reference to local stocks and securities are scarce. We learn from Philadelphia, in addition to the securities contained in our regular telegraphic report, of business in Allegheny Valley Railroad income 7's at 47½, and Pennsylvania Railroad first mortgage 8's at 105; do. general mortgage coupon 6's at 103½.

A statement of the condition of the national banks has been called for by the Comptroller of the Currency, the date for which the statement is called being the 30th of June. The banks will probably publish their statements this week, so that a very accurate view of the condition of national banking interests at the close of the first half of 1876 will be obtained. It is not likely that any very marked changes will be shown to have taken place in the past six months, but we predict that the statement will show a generally strong and easy condition.

—The recent heavy decline in silver bullion in addition to the depreciation which had previously taken place, is occupying the attention of the financial world almost exclusively. The price of silver in London is now quoted at 59¾d per ounce, and New York quotations are at $1 01 per ounce, which makes the gold value of the subsidiary silver coin of the United States equal to about 72½ per cent. of its face value. This great and comparatively unexpected change in the value of silver gives additional difficulty to the problem of its utility as money. There is no question but that a large portion of the apparent decline in silver is really an appreciation in the purchasing power of gold, and that the sudden changes in its price are due to the demonetization of silver coin going on in Europe. But it also seems apparent that any material, the value of which is subject to such sharp changes as that which has taken place in silver during the past week or two, is thereby unfitted to be used as a standard of values.

We do not see, however, that there is any doubt as to what the course of the United States Government should be. The Treasury holds a large quantity of silver coin, which, through the necessities of the public and the demands of South American nations, is in demand here at much more than its intrinsic value. The duty of the Government is plain to disburse its silver freely until the necessities of the public for silver change are fully relieved. If such disbursements should results as is foretold by some authorities, in a large portion of our silver going to South America, so much the better; as in that case we sell silver, intrinsically worth 72½ per cent. of gold, at the par of a currency worth nearly 90 per cent. of gold. So long as this operation is kept up, this country will be a decided gainer.

When the needs of the Western hemisphere for subsidiary silver are fully satisfied, it will then be time to discuss the question whether or not the stability of silver is so far destroyed that it cannot be made a legal tender for the general payment of debts. On that point, however, we may say that we cannot see what good would be accomplished by such a step. Our national currency, even in its present state of suspension, is more valuable, more stable, and more convenient than silver, and we think that all interests would be better served by retaining the greenbacks just as they are, than by adopting a standard so fluctuating and inconvenient as silver has been for the past year or more.

—The national bank taxes have yielded the Government altogether $65,023,850 40 from the year 1864 to 1875 inclusive, of which sum $30,838,937 42 was derived from taxes on circulation, $20,109,762 20 from deposits, and $4,082,150 78 from capital. The first year in which the full force of this taxation was felt was 1866, when the receipts reached $5,146,855 81, and from that point it has increased every year, until in 1875 it was $9,155,146 40. The total sum $2,285,405 80 was derived from circulation, $5,514,310 39 from deposits, and $407,427 76 from capital. It is probable that the deposit and capital taxes be abolished, as they operate unjustly.

—The sixty dividends paid by San Francisco banks and other financial institutions footed up $11,933,870, to which add the January dividends of savings banks, $2,508,000, and the *Bulletin* says the total is the largest amount ever disbursed in dividends in San Francisco during a similar period, and nearly $1,600,000 in excess of the amount paid out in the last year. It also says that most of the gain is from mining companies, which now disburse about 70 per cent. of the total paid in dividends.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 12, 1876.	10:20	11:00	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120	120				
5-20's, 1865	114¾	114¾				
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	117¾				
5-20's, 1867, registered	117¾	117¾				
5-20's, 1867, coupon	118¾	118¾				
10-40's	117¼	117¼				
5-20's, 1868, coupon	118¾	118¾				
Currency 6's	125½	125½				
New 4½ per cents	111¾	111¾				
Western Union Tel.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
Quicksilver	19	19				
Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾				
Panama	122	122				
Adams Express	105	105				
American Express	58	58				
United States Ex.	76	76				
New York Central	107¾	107¾				
Erie	14¾	14¾				
Michigan Central	85½	85½				
Michican Southern	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Illinois Central	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Cleveland & Pitt.			94			
Chicago & North'w.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Do. preferred			66½			
Rock Island	96¾	96¾				
St. Paul	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Do. preferred	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Wabash, common	7¾	7¾				
Fort Wayne	136	136				
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
Union Pacific	62¾	62¾				
Hatch			120¾			
Hannibal & St. Jo.	4¾	4¾		14		14¾
Atlant. & P. Tel.	14¾	14¾				
Iron Mountain	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
C. C. C. & I.	2¾	2¾				
Missouri Pacific	2¾	2¾				
Atlantic & W. Tel.	2¾	2¾				

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			53¾
Reading			16¾
Pgh. Titusville and Buf.			9¾
Lehigh Valley	57½		49¾
Central Transportation			46¾
P. C. & St. L. in. b.	86¼		

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Money closed easy at 2@3½ per cent. Prime commercial paper 3@5 per cent. Customs receipts $175,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $386,000. Clearings $22,000,000. Specie shipments to-day $200,000 gold coin; $550,000 engaged for to-morrow. Sterling steady at 483@484.

GOLD.

Gold weak; opening at 113¾ and closing at 113¾. Carrying rates 1 to 2 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds strong. Railroad bonds firm and higher, with an active demand, especially for Northwestern, St. Paul and Michigan Central. State securities steady. The stock market, outside of Western Union, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Michigan Central, which were strong and higher, was dull and uninteresting, which declined 1 per cent., was dull and uninteresting. The heavily weighted list became more intense for extended operations. Transactions only 26,000 shares, of which 8,600 were Pacific Mail, 11,000 Western Union, 3,000 Lake Shore and 1,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	70¾	Rock Island	108¾
Quicksilver	19	St. Paul	40¾
Do. preferred	28¾	Pacific Mail	71¼
Mariposa	2¼	Toledo & Wabash	7
Do. preferred	7¾	Do. preferred	15
Adams Express	105	Fort Wayne	136
Wells-Fargo Ex.	119	Terre Haute	3¾
American Ex.	58	Do. preferred	9¾
U. S. Express	76	Chicago & Alton	101
New York Central	107¾	Do. preferred	108¼
Erie	14¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16½
Do. preferred	29	Del. & Lack'a'a	101
Harlem	122¾	Panama	122
Do. preferred	135	Missouri Pacific	2¾
Michigan Central	86¼	Indiana Central	2¾
Panama	122	Burlington & Q	113¾
Lake Shore	97	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14
Illinois Central	93¾	Cleveland & Pitts	94
Cleveland & Pitts	95¾	Central Pac. bonds	103
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	66¾	Do. land grants	102¾
C. C. C. & I.	2¾	Do. sinking fd's	94¾
N. J. Central	72¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881 | 120 | New 5's | 117¾
5-20's, 1865 | 114¾ | 10-40's, registered | 117¾
5-20's, 1865, new | 117¾ | 10-40's, coupons | 118¾
5-20's, 1867 | 117¾ | Currency 6's | 125½
5-20's, 1868 | 118¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old | 46¾ | Virginia, old | 39
Tennessee, new | 36¾ | Missouri 6's | 100
Tennessee, new 5's | 36¾

LONDON, July 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94¼; for account 94¼. United States bonds, 5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do 1865, new 5's, 107¾; 10-40's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 94¾; Erie 13¾; do preferred 28¾. The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £28,000.

PARIS, July 12.—Rentes 104 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 12.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Gold 113¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 5¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876.

Trade continued quiet in nearly all branches of business to-day and the aggregate volume of transactions was light. There were few changes of a decided character in prices, the leading features of the market being those already noticed at length. The grain trade continues very limited in volume with wheat easy and showing a downward tendency, while corn and oats are scarce and have an upward tendency. In produce there is a moderate demand for fruits and vegetables, while butter and eggs continue weak and lifeless. Provisions are lifeless and unchanged. The strength in sugars continues to be the prominent feature in the grocery trade, in which there is a moderate volume of business. Petroleum recorded the most prominent change of the day, a material advance having been made in crude and refined. Dry goods are very dull without any features of interest. Hides and leather are nominally unchanged, but the market is so dull and weak that merchants are disposed to accept anything like a fair offer for their stock. In other lines of trade there is little change of importance to note, and business goes forward in the usual sluggish style.

The last monthly report of the Department of Agriculture gives the centennial exhibits of the agricultural products, compiled by numerous charts and statistical matter, all showing the progress of the country in population, production, and agricultural pursuits. The following extracts are made from the matter relating to the productive power of the farm:

The production of wheat during the first five years of the present decade was 1,205,075,630 bushels; consumption, 856,311,502 bushels; seed, 160,270,664 bushels. Export, 224,019,374 bushels wheat and 88,578,210 bushels as flour. The average population for the five years was 46,013,520 bushels; the average consumption 167,382,300 bushels, leaving a surplus seed, 32,054,184 bushels and average for export, 44,803,875 bushels wheat and 16,775,642 bushels as flour. The average supply of wheat in excess of exports is five bushels; the area in cultivation (average for five years) was 21,386,709, and the yield per acre 12.4 bushels. The imports averaged 1,793,541 bushels, of which three-tenths were exported.

The total production of corn for the five years, 1876, was 4,961,294,270 bushels; the corn consumption, 4,748,892,230 bushels; seed, 62,831,668 bushels; export, 185,152,015 bushels corn and 6,416,212 bushels as meal. The average production was 962,58.6,0 bushels; consumption, 949,378,474 bushels; seed, 12,566,333 bushels and the exportation, 29,230,383 bushels corn and 1,283,242 bushels as meal. Corn is not imported to any extent. The receipts from the Dominion average 68,804 bushels.

The gross extent of the cultivation of the leading crops for the year 1875 was as follows:

	Acres.	Acres.
Cereal crops		87,000,000
Of which in maize	44,000,000	
Of which in wheat	20,400,000	
Cotton		23,760,0 0
Tobacco		10,750,0 0
Orchards, vines and fruits		4,500,0 0
Tobacco		400,0 0
Total		133,600,0 0

The tab e of exports of wheat for fifty years past to 75—allowed that less than one-fifth of the wheat exports were in the first half of the period, and the aggregate of the last quarter equal to the total shipments of the preceding three-fourths. Since 1870 there has been a remarkable increase in the export of the whole wheat, which at the close of 1875 nearly equaled the exports in the form of flour. The total exports of wheat and flour from 1830 to 1875 were 1,062,415,747 bushels, valued at $1,387,-186,236.

The corn and cornmeal exported during the same period amounted to 463,210,0 0 bushels. The value of the corn exports was $310,568,344. The value for 1875 was $25,748,470.

The total production of sugar in Louisiana for twenty-five years was 4,913,591 pounds, and the total supply for that period, including the imports, was 23,999,259,457 pounds. In 1853 Louisiana produced half the requisite supplies, and reached her maximum of production in 1861. Since that year the domestic supply has been small compared with that of years previous to the war, but the demand has increased enormously, and now less than one-tenth our wants are supplied at home.

The report of the cotton crop for ten years shows an increase since 1865. The largest crop was in 1870, when it reached 4,352,317 bales, and the price declined in consequence of the large production, so that the value was $44,673,491 less than that of the medium crop of 1860. The cotton crop of 1874 was 3,832,991 bales, the fourth in magnitude during the interval.

The aggregate value of the leading crops, being an average from 1866 to 1874, inclusive, shows that corn is staked, and hay, not including pasturage, comes second, and wheat and cotton are nearly equal. The averages are:

Corn	$543,239,007	Potatoes	75,501,914
Hay	343,111,450	Tobacco	34,420,809
Wheat	308,803,272	Barley	23,374,788
Cotton	308,594,000	Rye	13,034,852
Oats	123,876,426		

The estimates of January, 1876, give the total number of sheep in the United States at 35,-953,300, valued at $33,966,348, and of swine 25,-756,800, valued at $175,070,484. The average price of swine for all the States was $6 80, and of sheep $2 60.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,409	Apples, bbls	27
Oats, bus	2,245	Bacon, pcs	2,831
Bacon, lcs	158		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,178	10,068	20,246
Apples, bbls	1,409	1,409	2,818
Cheese, boxes	2,271	773	3,044
Lard, kegs	2,335	1,839	4,174
Wheat, bush	13,817	8,640	22,457
Rye, bush	575	425	1,000
Oats, bush	9,760	10,455	17,215
Butter, pkgs	391	157	4.8
Bacon, pcs	9,767	12,919	22,686
Bacon, lcs	718	1,256	1,974
Potatoes, bush	6,050	2,088	8,038
Hay, bales	850	66	916

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues dull with a limited business and very light receipts. Wheat is quotably unchanged, but shows a downward tendency under the influence of the favorable reports concerning the new crop. We heard of car of new Tennessee wheat received by one of the mills, which sold at 90c, but there was no sale reported. We learned of sales of 1 car Ohio red winter at $1 28; 1 car prime Indiana do at $1 25. We quote No. 1 at $1 24@1 25; mixed for prime Indiana red winter; $1 15@1 20 for Ohio and Pennsylvania; new crop prices may have to cut at any figures, ruling nominally at 80c@$1 10. Corn is quiet but very firm under the influence of a light supply. We quote sales of 500 bushels prime yellow shelled on the wharf in sacks at 56c. No. 2 quoted yellow shelled at 55c; prime yellow, 53@56c for high mixed; 51@53c for low mixed. Ear is quiet at 53@54c for prime yellow; 50@52c for high mixed. Oats are firm and a shade higher prices were asked, with business very limited. We note sales of 1 car mixed at 36c. We quote — mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 33@34c; white do at 37@37½c; Western white 37@38c. Barley is out of market and quotations are wholly nominal at 60@65c, as to quality. Rye is quiet but firm at 70@80c per bushel, with a sale reported of 1 car at 80c. Jobbing sales rule 3@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market is easier, in sympathy with the downward movement of wheat in the Western markets but former quotations are still retained as prime brands. The rates current are as follows: for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ barrel; No. 1 umberdo $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00 in sacks and $7 00@7 25 barrel. Jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of fourstare steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 25@6 50; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy do $6 75@7 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 25@7 00; superfine flour $4 75@5 00; oatmeal $5 75 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 00; rye flour $5 00 ₱ barrel.

HAY—The market is kept steady and quiet by the large offerings of loose hay from country wagons at the scales. The bulk of sales of one car prime timothy at $13 50; one car No. 2 do $12 00; one car do $11 00. Quotations for loose hay in wagons ranged from $12 00@14 00 per ton for prime, down to $9 00@10 00 for common. Very little baled is offering, and this from store, at a basis of $15 00@16 00 per ton for prime timothy. We quote baled hay on track as follows: Prime timothy $13 00@14 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; upland prairie $8 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—The market is dull and depressed. We quote bran at $11 00@12 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $13 00@15 00; middlings $18 00@19 00; chopped feed $20 00@21 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a moderate supply of common cooking apples, which rule at steady prices. The stock of choice eating apples is light, and the receipts of such fruit are readily sold at an advance over former prices. We quote at $3 50@4 00 for choice; $1 50@2 50 for common.

BEANS—There is little or no demand and prices are almost entirely nominal at 90c@$1 00 per bushel for navy.

BUTTER—The market continued dull with the demand very much curtailed by the hot weather, and the quality of the receipts also considerably deteriorated by the same cause. The retail and consumptive demand is naturally attracted toward the fresh receipts brought in by wagons, rather than to the stock in commission houses, which has been twenty-four hours on the road, and has perhaps been stored a day or two after arrival, and has been softened and injured by the heat in that time. As a consequence the demand for anything under fancy grades is dull and slow, and prices are apt to be shaded in order to secure business. We quote choice packed in tubs and boxes at 16@17c per ₱; prime 13@15c; low grades can hardly be sold at any price, but rule nominally from 10@12c.

CHEESE—The market shows an easy feeling and is quiet. We quote common to choice at 8@10c; sheet 10@11c. Peanuts—Rules 12@4c ₱ bu; pecans 13@16c; chestnuts 12@15c. Huckleberries 11@12c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Cherries, pitted, 20@22c; unpitted 6@8c.

EGGS—The receipts, while not very heavy, are more than sufficient for all the requirements of the market, and prices continue weak, tending downward. We quote strictly fresh at 15@16c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are dull with only a small jobbing business at 50@57c ₱ ℔ for prime.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—Prices are heavy with an active demand. We quote as follows: Tomatoes, in boxes, 75@90c ₱ bushel; do, bushel crate, $1 25@1 50; cabbage $1 75@2 00 ₱ barrel; cucumbers $2 00 ₱ bushel; cherries $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel; raspberries $3 50@4 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—The market is quiet and steady with domestic ruling at 20@22c ₱ ℔ in new California 25@30c ₱ ℔.

POTATOES—Old crops are almost wholly out of market but what few are left are selling slowly at 35@40c per bushel. New potatoes are in some what better supply but remain firm at yesterday's prices. We quote prime at $1 00@1 10 per barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 18@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand for the leading staples of hog products is not very active but moves along steadily at unchanged prices. Receipts for the week ending to-day were very liberal being 12,994 pieces and 1,256 tierces or about 600,000 ℔s.

BACON—The market is firm. Jobbing quotations are as follows: Shoulders 9¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½c; clear sides 13@13½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were firm at 13c ₱ ℔ for extra sugar cured canvassed. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders, canvassed, were firm, being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market was steady. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 12c ₱ ℔; in half-barrels 12½c; in buckets 13c ₱ ℔; refined lard in tierces 12c ₱ ℔; in half-barrels 13c ₱ ℔; in buckets 14c ₱ ℔; in 5-lb caddies 15c ₱ ℔; in 5-lb caddies 15c ₱ ℔; in 3-lb pails 15c ₱ ℔; in 5-lb pails 15¼c ₱ ℔; in 5-lb pails 15½c ₱ ℔; in 10-lb pails 15¼c ₱ ℔.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra 90c per gallon; No. 1, 85@86c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 65@66c; miners' oil, white winter, 60c; yellow winter 57c.

MESS PORK—The market is steady feeling with light business at $21 50@22 75 ₱ barrel.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city readered, 8½@8¾c ₱ ℔; country do 7½@8c ₱ ℔.

Groceries.

Business to-day was steady in the leading staples of the grocery trade with the continued strength in sugars as the leading feature. In this line the market continues rather excited, stocks being much depleted. The stock in New York is only 98,000 hhds against 171,000 at the corresponding time last year, and 183,000 in 1874. The advices from the sources of supply are concentrated in the statement that the preservation of the large crops of fruit in this country also look favorable for still higher prices. In coffee trade and refined, the jobbing trade here being steady at rather easy prices and the Eastern markets unchanged. Teas, syrups, molasses, spices, etc., are steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ℔.	*Sugars.*	₱ ℔
Fancy Rio	20c	Standard C	10c
Choice Rio	21½c	Standard B	10½c
Prime Rio	20½c	Extra C	10c
Good Rio	20½c	Extra C—yel	10 c
Ordinary	20c	C—yellow	9¾c
Java	30c	Powdered	12 c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio in papers	24@25c	Crushed	12 c
Rio, in grades do	22 c	Powdered	11½c
Rio, in bulk	21c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in papers	38 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	32½c	Str'y ch. N. O	53c
Teas.		Prime	60@62c
Young Hyson	25@40	*Syrups.*	
Gunpowder	50@	Syrups	60
Imperial	30@	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Japan	30@	Sugar drips	60@62c
Oolong	30@	Lower grades	55@58c
Fancy	75@	*Spices.*	
Souchong	30@	Irish soap ₱ box	4 2
Rices.		B. S. soap ₱ box	5 75
Choice Car'lina	7½@7¾c	Babbitt's best soap	6 00
Patna	7 @7½c	Gold do	6 50
Rangoon	6 c	Colgate's do	6 50
Louisiana	6½@7 c	Do. N. Y. City do	6 50
Starch.	₱ ℔	German mottled do	7½c
Pearl	5½@6c	California, ₱ box	1 50
Silver gloss	8½c	*Soda.*	
Corn	7½@10½c	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
Spices.		Bi-carb, in 1 lb pkgs	5½c
Cloves	50 c	Bi-carb, in 5 pkgs	5½c
Alspice	17 c	*Starch.*	
Cassia	38@35c	Star, full wt	10@17 c
Nutmegs	@1 20	Stearine	17½c
Pepper	19@22c	Paraffine	11@12

FISH—The market is moderately active. Revised quotations are as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Ex. No. 1 shore do	20 00	Lake trout, bf-bls	4 50
No. 2 do	14 00	Large Georges	5 00
Large No. 3 do	11 00	Medium do	4 50
Whitefish	5 50	Medium do	5 c
California salmon,		Boneless codfish	6½c
bf-bbls	9 00	Halibut	9 c
Labrador herring,		No. 1 herring, ₱ bx	40 c
split, ₱ bbl	8 00	Mackerel, No. 2 do	6 00
Lake do, bf bbls	2 25	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40
Pickerel, bf-bbls	3 50		

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade is an active trade and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, $3 50; Valentias, new, 16½c ₱ ℔; Sultanas 13c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ℔. Currants 8@8½c. Citron 25c. Prunes 6½@7c. Almonds—Languedoc, 18c; shelled 38c. Nuts—Princess 25c; do Jordan 25c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 50@8 00; Messina, ₱ box, $8 00. Oranges are firmer at $7 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Wool.

The feeling of caution on the part of dealers noted in our previous reports has developed during the past few days into a disposition to curtail operations, if not to stop buying altogether in the present state of the market. Notwithstanding the feeling of confidence expressed by eastern manufacturers, in an extract from the New York *Bulletin* given below, dealers here say that they are unable to dispose of their purchases in anything like a ratio commensurate to the rapidity with which growers are offering their clips. They report that the new clip is offered very freely at country points, but that when they try to dispose of their purchases in the Eastern markets or to local manufacturers, they encounter a disposition to hold off, and can only effect sales very slowly at prices not affording a safe margin for operations. The result is that we hear of one large Philadelphia firm which has ordered the cessation of all purchases on its account in this section, and other dealers express a determination to cease buying until a more favorable condition of the market will warrant the resumption of operations. There seems to be no disposition to crowd prices down, but a general tendency to lower values expressed; but the feeling is very apparent that some time must elapse before the manufacturing interest will absorb all of the new clip as rapidly as it can be handled at present figures. We report former quotations:

XX and above | 30@32c
XX | 28@30c
No. 1 | 25@27c
No. 2 | 20@22c

The *Commercial* correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* reports the following very confident view of the outlook in the wool market: "As much more interest has developed in the wool market of late city and of the country within the past two or three weeks, we have taken the pains to ascertain the views of the dealers as well and of the manufacturers. The wool goods book in this section and of the East, as a large number of the latter have recently visited this city, either to buy wool here or see the Exhibition, or both, or have stopped here on their way to and from the interior or wool sections, where they have recently been in considerable numbers, looking over the field for making purchases. As a fair sample of the opinions and plans of the classes named, we give those of a large Boston manufacturer, who is still running his six wool-mills in Connecticut and New Hampshire on Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan wools, and who had just been over the fields by his agents.

"In our extended conversation with this leading New Hampshire manufacturer, we were told that at 40c for fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, in the interior, the manufacturers of the United States were ready to buy as their wants required, but not generally faster, for the reason that few had ready funds that they could thus invest. He knew, however, of one large Rhode Island firm of great wealth which was ready, if it had orders on hand, to buy a six months' stock at that basis. There was confidence between one part of this interest and that figure for wool and stock up, and it was want of financial ability or want of confidence that caused them to pursue the same hand-to-mouth policy of the past year or two, when every purchase of wool was likely to be sold ahead at 2@3c decline before it could be manufactured and sold. There is now, said he, a feeling that the bottom has been reached; and, while there is no real speculative feeling as yet, there is the general belief that now is the time to buy, as prices low, and at a point that will curtail production before long.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, wrote as follows at the close of last week: "The market for wool remains both here and in the West, and in the interior, with a fair demand for spring Californias, but a limited business in other descriptions. Foreign wools, however, the business has been a fair average, and the sales indicate no change in prices, but a more confident forward slowly, and there appears to be no excitement in the interior about the new clip. In Ohio and Pennsylvania purchases are making from 28@32c, and in Michigan and Wisconsin at prices 2@3c per ℔ lower, but less than the usual pressure to buy or sell at these figures. The production is now quite small some additional machinery having been stopped during the week, and the outlook for goods is not sufficiently encouraging to make manufacturers anxious for supplies of raw material."

The Washington, Pennsylvania, *Reporter* says: "The local wool trade is quite active and the clip is going off much faster than was anticipated. We do not hear of over thirty cents being paid except for a few lots of such quality as is grown by James G. Strean, William Davis or John McDowell. These sell on private terms. The sales already made should have the effect of easing the money pressure in this county."

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, July 12.—The market has been steady but with a moderate demand and sometimes quite free from the usual excitement this season. Prices rule quite low; new fleece comes forward slowly. Ohio and Pennsylvania X@33c; Michigan and Wisconsin 30@33c. Combing fleeces dull at 40@45c, the latter choice; medium and fine delaines dull at 38@40c. Pulled wool dull with a moderate demand at 25@40c for superfine and extra, the latter for choice Maine superfine.

Petroleum.

July 12.—The petroleum trade was characterized by another sharp advance to-day, the markets at the seaboard and in the producing region both showing an inherent strength, which has produced an advance of about 50c in crude and 1c in refined. Another feature of note in petroleum circles to-day is the remarkable loss by fire within the past four days, there having been three important fires, in this section, that at the Anchor Oil Works on Saturday, the burning of the Cosmos Oil Works and the burning of a tank on the Columbia Conduit Company's line at Millerstown, which was struck by lightning last night. The aggregate loss of stock by these fires is somewhat over 300,000, which fact doubtless adds somewhat to the strength of both branches of the petroleum trade.

CRUDE—The market has shown considerable strength again to-day. Having advanced after hours last evening to 87 @ 87½, it opened this morning at $2 15 bid, and after a little, an advance was made to $2 17½, and $2 18¼ was asked. Toward noon $2 16¾ was paid for 10,000 barrels and this price is now bid. Shipment advanced to $2 17½ and $2 20 was bid, and $2 25 is now asked. In futures, buyers all the year sold at $2 27½@2 30.

REFINED—There was a very strong market, resulting in an advance of fully 1½c on spot quotations and Eastern deliveries. The strength of the Eastern markets and the advance in the crude material were assisted in producing the buoyancy by the heavy destruction by fire of both crude and refined material in this section during the past few days. We quote standard white at 13¾@ 13¾c for five hundred and thousand barrel lots, free on board at works; 13¾@14c in car lots; 13¾@13¾c in large for shipment to Richmond. New York delivery rules at 13½@13¾c for prompt and the result. Philadelphia is quoted at 16¾@16¾c for spot. Baltimore rules at 16¾@16¾c for prompt. Richmond delivery is nominally quoted at 16@ 16¼c.

OIL BARRELS—The market is strong and higher. We quote city-made at $1 25@1 25½; country do at $1 25.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 12, closing 11.—Exporters are in the market for large lots, and prices are ⅛c higher and strong. Sales of 12,000 barrels crude, in bulk at 8c; 10,000 do refined at 16¾c; 1,500 bbls do at 16¾c and 10,000 bbls do at 16¾c. We quote refined at 16¾c; cases 20¼@21¼c; naptha 9½@10c. At Baltimore, refined rules at 16¾c; at Philadelphia 16¾@17c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Refined and strong at $2 15½ for United; Union $2 13½; shipment $2 25½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Market strong; standard white 16¼c; crude 8¼c in bulk; 12¼c in bbls; cases 19@19½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—Market firm; quoted at $2 30.

OIL CITY, July 12.—Market excited and advancing at 82 16¾; bid for United, with no sellers; $2 17¼ bid for buyers this week; immediate shipment $2 17½@2 c.

ROUSSEVILLE, July 12.—Market firm at $2 20.

TIDIOUTE, July 12.—Market very firm at $2 30 @2 31½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 12.—Petroleum—Quiet: Crude 8¼c; refined 16¾c; cases 19@21c; naptha 10¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Petroleum—Crude in barrels 12¼@12¾c.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Refined petroleum 12@ 12¼d; spirits do 8@8½d.

LONDON, July 12.—Refined petroleum 11¾@ 11¾d.

ANTWERP, July 12.—Refined petroleum 31¼c LARDUS.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Bbls.
Crude receipts A. V. R. R.	6,271
Refined shipments A. V. R. R.	3,523

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1876.

The Market.

The only noticeable feature in the live stock market during the past week has been the fluctuations in the cattle market, which celebrated between $6 75 and $7 20 for Philadelphias and a shade less for Yorkers and roughs. The run of hogs was not up to the demand, hence sellers made the prices principally. The sales given below show that few were disposed of, and those few at a range of prices about the same as yesterday. All sold and more wanted.

In the absence of hogs, we can report a fair showing of cattle and sheep as changing hands to-day. A comparison of the prices given to-day with those of previous days of the week, will show a slight advance in prices for choice stock; common and medium unchanged in price and dull sale.

Sales.

In lieu of extended remarks or prognostications as to the future of the market, we give the following sales as copied from the books of such reliable commission firms as Hughes, Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co., Donelly, McNabb & Co., Hamilton, Loughrey & Co.,

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 26, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., July 12, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			WIND.			
7 A. M..	30.063	76	81.5	S. W.	Gentle	Lt. rain
2 P. M..	29.970	91	53	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M..	30.025	75	61	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.021 Highest thermom....93
Mean thermom.... 79.2 Lowest thermom....73
Rainfall.....0.01

The Orphans' Court.

The Orphans' Court was in session for a short time yesterday, and after transacting the business before it, adjourned until August 2d. In the meantime, Judge Hawkins and family will visit Bedford Springs.

The Humane Society.

The Executive Committee of the Humane Society met yesterday afternoon, when the usual reports of the operations of the Superintendent and Agent were made. Many cases of cruelty are reported, all of which are promptly attended to. Mr. Stroek reports an increasing interest in the work of the society on the part of the public, many persons visiting the office daily.

The University of Notre Dame.

The thirty-second annual catalogue of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, has been laid upon our desk, and a cursory examination shows this sterling institution to be in a very flourishing condition. Bro. Francis De Sales, who is connected with the University, is now in this city, and persons wishing to consult with him are requested to call at No. 48 Franklin street.

Birmingham Bridge Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the *Birmingham* and Pittsburgh Bridge Company, held on Tuesday last, the following named persons were elected directors for the ensuing year: Abraham Garrison, Jonathan Lenz, John Wilson, Thomas Fawcett, H. S. McKee, T. B. Atterbury, A. B. Stevenson, A. G. Walter, John Gallsher, Charles Evans, James Fawcett, J. B. Wolf, Adam Trautman.

Mad Dog Shot.

Officer Noble, of the Allegheny police, was called into Herron's alley yesterday afternoon by a highly excited populace and requested to dispatch a rabid dog which had taken up a position in a doorway. The officer drew his revolver and emptied six chambers of the weapon at the animal, and as it still exhibited signs of life a courageous colored man seized it by the hind legs and brained it on the cobble-stones.

Thief Arrested.

Yesterday, when the procession of Orangemen was passing the grocery of Clark & Ross, on Ohio street, Allegheny, and the proprietors and clerks were on the sidewalk, Officer Marshall observed a man going into the store. Suspecting that the fellow's intentions were dishonest the officer followed him, and found him in the act of opening the safe. He arrested the thief and locked him up for a hearing. He says that his name is George Norris and that he hails from New York.

Duquesne Incline Plane.

The Duquesne Incline Plane Company are getting matters into tangible shape, and expect to begin active operations shortly. In another column they advertise for proposals for the grading and masonry required for the incline, and it is the intention to push along the work as speedily as possible. That the incline will pay a handsome profit on the investment is the opinion of all who have investigated the matter, and, aside from this, the property owners in the vicinity will be largely benefitted by the improvement. They are the parties who will eventually reap the largest returns, and they should help themselves by aiding the enterprise.

Reckless Roughs.

Yesterday afternoon people residing on North avenue, Allegheny, were thrown into great excitement by the conduct of three ruffians in buggies. They were returning from a pic-nic, where they had evidently filled up with bad whisky, and were driving along the avenue at breakneck speed, occasionally varying the entertainment by "jockeying," when one of the party drew a revolver and fired at another, the ball missing the "rough" and striking on the wall of a dwelling, a few feet from where several persons were standing. The party then drove away rapidly and the police failed to catch them.

Inquests.

Coroner McCallin held two inquests yesterday. The first was on the body of Mrs. Rose Tramp, whose death was caused by the flood at Glendale. The verdict rendered was accidental drowning. Deceased was twenty-nine years old and leaves a husband and three children. The other inquest was held on the body of a little girl one year old. She was the daughter of a German woman named Leppison, who was on her way to the West. The child died from general debility and intense heat on the emigrant train which entered Union Depot Wednesday night. Verdict, death from natural causes. It will be buried at the expense of the county.

A Delightful Season or Resort.

Those of our readers who wish to spend a few weeks in the country, at a point easily accessible from the city, cannot find a more delightful place than Bridgeville, Allegheny county, ten miles from Pittsburgh, on the Chartiers Valley Railroad. There is no finer scenery in Western Pennsylvania than that found in the valley of Chartiers creek; and, that our people may avail themselves of the opportunity of spending the summer months there, Mr. Joseph Wright has erected and is now opening an elegant hotel, containing thirty large, airy rooms, well furnished, which he offers to guests on very reasonable terms. The hotel is in close proximity to the creek on one side and the well-known Norwood House on the other. It is from these springs that the hotel takes its name, "Norwood Springs Hotel," and under the efficient management of the proprietor, Mr. Wright, will doubtless become one of the most popular resorts in the State. There are fine drives through the farming country round about, and good fishing and hunting in the neighborhood. There is no more desirable place for women and children, as all the modern comforts for living are provided in abundance. Mr. Wright can be addressed at Bridgeville, Allegheny county, Pa.

A Heroic Lad.

A little fellow, aged about ten years, who resides at Torrens station, got upon the East Line, at East Liberty, on Tuesday evening, mistaking it for an accommodation train. He intended to ride to Torrens, a distance less than a mile; but before he knew what he was about the train went rattling past the station, and was rapidly increasing the distance between the venturesome lad and his home. He was filled with alarm when he found he was on a through train, and, without reporting his situation to any one, determined to "jump" the train on the first favorable opportunity. He stationed himself on a platform on the south side of the train and kept a sharp lookout for a "soft" place to light. As the train neared Edgewood Station, three miles from where he started, the boy's eye caught a little strip of water along the gutter and made a jump for it. A splash and a succession of double summersaults was the result as soon as the boy's feet touched the ground. It was a sort of mud-puddle into which he had jumped, and his good sense in choosing so "soft" a spot no doubt saved his life. He was seen by a number of boys, as he went sprawling heels over head from the train, and they went at once to his assistance. He was not much hurt, but was bespattered with mud and water from head to foot. He was taken to a house near by, and when washed off a slight cut was found on the face. A piece of sticking plaster was placed over the cut, and the lad then told the story of his adventure, as we have described it. He said he was afraid to go home, for fear he would get a "lickin," but after some coaxing he was induced by a boy in the neighborhood, who proposed to accompany him, to take the Way Passenger, which came along soon after.

Obituary.

JOHN GRAYBURN, SR.

Mr. John Grayburn, Sr., an old and well-known citizen, died at his residence, in the Eighth ward, yesterday morning. The deceased was born in England, but for nearly forty years past he has been a resident of this city. About a week since he was stricken with paralysis, but his condition was not considered dangerous until Tuesday afternoon, when he became unconscious Throughout the night he continued to grow worse, and this morning death ensued. The deceased was the father of Mr. John Grayburn, Jr., pressman at the *Chronicle*, and Robert W. Grayburn, pressman of the *Volksblatt*. The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock.

MRS. POLLY ROGERS.

The friends of Mr. Wm. Rogers, of Loechburg, Pa., will be pained to read the announcement of the death of his wife, Mrs. Polly Rogers. The sad event occurred yesterday at the family residence. The deceased had just completed her twenty-fifth year. She was a most estimable lady, and her death will be sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends.

JUDGE EDWARDS.

By the burning of the steamer St. Clair on Lake Superior on Monday, Judge Edwards, of Marquette, the brother of R. L. Edwards, insurance agent of Pittsburgh, lost his life. Mr. Edwards was in the city a few weeks since, and at the time of his death was on his way from Marquette to the upper part of the lake, where he owns extensive mining interests. Mr. Edwards leaves a wife.

THE KUHLMAN MURDER.

Hearing in the Case of William Thomann on the Charge of Perpetrating the Crime.

There was a hearing yesterday morning, before Mayor Phillips, in the case of William Thomann, charged with the murder of August Kuhlman.

The first witness was Dr. Campbell, who testified that he was called to see deceased at two o'clock on the morning of the 28th of June; he wasn't dead then; he was badly burned on the feet up to the knees and on the face; he had a contused wound on the frontal bone; a heavy blow inflicted by it could have been caused by an accident if the party had fallen from a height; the wound was sufficient to produce death. (The witness then described the injuries by burns, showing that deceased had been horribly blackened by the blaze.) There were no other wounds about the body; did not see evidence of a struggle on the body, no bruises, etc.; the blow might have been given with any instrument the size of a hammer, or the blunt end of a hatchet; the wound was a downward stroke, reaching from above the temple diagonally to the ear; I would imagine the deceased was standing up and facing his antagonist; it could not have been given from behind.

Dr. G. M. Kelley sworn—An resident physician of Mercy Hospital; know nothing as to Thomann's entrance into the hospital; saw him afterward; he did not seem to me to be in a dangerous condition; he had a cut on the temple which indicated a fracture (here the doctor made a personal examination of the prisoner, describing his condition at the time he saw him first at the hospital); a man with a tight foot and right hand advanced in the act of setting fire to an explosive substance might be burned as the prisoner is.

Joseph McAuley repeated the testimony which he gave at the inquest. In regard to the appearance of the bed after the murder and fire, the witness said it was tossed so that he could not tell whether two persons or one had been lying on it.

Dr. C. H. Voight sworn—Was called in to see Kuhlman; his whole body almost was burned, excepting where his flannel shirt protected one side of the breast; the worst wound was on the left side of skull; there was another on the right side, but it was not serious in comparison with the other; could say whether depression of the brain resulted from the greater wound: I would say the blows were inflicted from the side; the victim was probably lying down; the burns also indicate that he was lying down.

James Quinn, who was in the butcher shop when the body of the murdered man was carried out, said he saw one hollow place in the bed, but he could not say whether two or one had lain in it.

John Dewire sworn—Board at Seiferth's, three doors from the Kuhlman butcher shop; heard the noise on the night in question; it was a yell between a howl and a whine; ran to the place, and seeing the fire caught Kuhlman up from the bed, and throwing him over my left shoulder carried him out; was excited and cannot state as to the extent of his injuries.

Martin Seiforth was sworn and detailed how he helped to dash water on the fire and hearing the groans of Kuhlman, to get him out of the bed; the pillows witness testified were lapped and only one had slept on them.

William Bowden, detective, sworn—Thomann told me through an interpreter that the burglars got in over the door; said he saw "a man" who struck him; he said he knew nothing further regarding the matter; I examined the transom and found the transom undisturbed; made a careful examination, and found no evidence of the house being entered; I examined the premises several times; think the fire occurred in the cupboard in the back room; judge this is the fact from the place being worse charred than the balance of the house; near the ice chest was badly burnt; cannot say whether one or two men slept in the bed; there was what I thought was blood on the hatchet.

Mrs. Annie Quinn testified that August Kuhlman told her, now that he had learned the business he thought he could run the shop himself. She never heard them "bicker" or fight, and considered them "very elegant young men."

Henry Ackley sworn—Kuhlman told me the evening before the murder that he and the prisoner had not been getting along well; that there would have to be a "divide;" debts were accumulating and Thomann did not put in the money he promised; said he proposed to have the shop himself by the 1st of July, as it wasn't paying two.

James Dickson sworn—Heard a threatening voice from the rear of the butcher shop at about 11:10 saying: "No you won't, I'll show you;" it was not a broken English voice; couldn't see the parties; dogs were fighting in the yard and I thought the words were connected with them.

Chris. Hoch sworn—Examined the bed at the butcher's shop the morning after the murder; the impression on the bed was not that of only one man; the foot of the bed ding was burned, but not enough to burn deceased up to the thighs.

John Henry sworn—Sold the prisoner a gallon of oil the night before the fire.

At the request of the Assistant District Attorney, who with Hon. Wm. Kerr, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth, the hearing was adjourned till Friday at 3 P. M.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—Monthly Report.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Present: Messrs. Coats, Erwin, Hays, Larimer, McIlroy, Pitcairn, Pender, Torley and Wilson, President.

The Secretary reported the expenditures for the month at $10,741 76.

The Chief Engineer reported for the month 18 alarms and fires, with a total loss of $17,650. The principal fire was that at Berger's bucket factory, where the loss was $15,000.

Five hundred feet of the new Eureka hose have been placed in No. 3 Engine House and the balance is reported ready for distribution.

Attention was called to the frequent trouble and delay at each fire caused by want of uniformity in hose coupling, and the Committee on Apparatus will take action in the matter.

The report of the Superintendent of Telegraph showed that the wires had been greatly interfered with by reason of the recent storms and by the flags and decorations incident to the Centennial.

The Committee on Complaints and Charges showed that a greater number of charges had been heard and acted on during the past month than during any previous month.

Plans were exhibited for the new engine house for the Thirty-first ward, and the plans were adopted, and the Building Committee authorized to advertise for proposals. The house will cost about $6,000.

The following blowing additions were made to the sub-list: David Witton, Samuel S. Mason, H. E. Redpath, D. W. Jones, John O'Neil, George B. Robinson, James Green, John Mack, Hugh McSwiggin, Nicholas Murray, John M. Green, Richard S. Beers, James W. Hughes, F. J. McMahon, James Dalzell, Augustus Messmer, John Harris, James McCandless, Philip Smith, William Carvill, Charles Fitz, John Sill, H. Turnett, T. T. McCoy and Albert Good.

Repairs were ordered to the cupolas in several engine houses and to the telegraph lines and poles.

On motion of Mr. Pender pending, the resolution to remove the engine in the Hill South Side, the Chief Engineer was ordered to place an old extra carriage with hose in the locality.

Adjourned till September.

THE FLOODS.

Destruction of Bridges and Other Property on Kilbuck and Lowrie Runs.

The copious fall of water during the storm of Tuesday afternoon played sad havoc with the bridges on Kilbuck and Lowrie runs, which streams empty into the Ohio river, the former at Glendale and the latter at Emsworth station, this county. There was also some damage done to other property in the vicinity of the suddenly swollen streams.

On Kilbuck run the following property was damaged: A small store, belonging to John Moore, was, with its contents, swept away; also Duff's dam and Rowell's dam. The dams were valued at $700. A number of outbuildings in Glendale were carried into the Ohio river. John Wachter's "spring house and wagon shed, Philip Heid's garden, Mr. Robinson's stable, the carpenter shops of Messrs. Jacob Baisler and C. M. Graham, in Glendale, were all more or less damaged. Two dwelling houses were completely wrecked. The loss of Mr. Baisler is estimated at $1,000, and that of Mr. Graham at $2,500, and they were not insured against damage by water. The other losses at Glendale are given as follows: Phillips & Bro., lumber, $100, bridge, $150; B. Robinson, stable, $200; J. Robinson, stable and garden, $300; school house (damaged), $100; John Merriman, stable, $100. The total damage to property along Killbuck run is about $8,000.

Of the bridges destroyed on Kilbuck was the one at the crossing of the Beaver road, a new structure, which cost about $3,000.

The damage along Lowrie's run consisted in the carrying away of two or three small bridges, sheds and other outbuildings, and the destruction of several tons of hay on the low lands.

The railroad bridge at Emsworth was slightly damaged by the washing out of the stones and earth at one end, but the railroad track was not affected and was sufficiently strong to permit the safe passage of trains. The railroad company had workmen engaged yesterday in constructing a heavy trestle work above the bridge, which will be finished in a few days, when the structure will be better prepared to resist the force of floods.

"J. N."

This eminent philosopher and benefactor arrived in this city yesterday, and desires it to be announced that he will visit Greensburg at an early day, and, with his irresistible eloquence, will endeavor to lift the people of that benighted region from out the pressure of error. He will also shortly lift the veil in this city, after which he will move on to the Centennial Exhibition. He informs us that he magnanimously assumes all the prejudice which truth engenders; that he loves truth for truth's sake, and ignores all political prejudice. By this noble course he hopes in time to fix truth triumphant on a throne of majesty supreme.

THE BOYNE WATER.

Parade of the Orangemen—A Fine Display and an Orderly Procession.

The various Loyal Orange Lodges of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, turned out yesterday, in procession, in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne, fought on July 12, 1690. The turn out was large, and the gay colored banners, flags and regalia were quite attractive.

The procession formed on Water street, and was under the command of Joseph Scott, Chief Marshal, who had the following assistants: W. J. Hicks, Chief of Staff; Radcliff Wier, Adjutant General; James Duncan, Pittsburgh Division Marshal.

At a quarter to twelve the procession moved in the following order:

Chief Marshall Joseph Scott and aids, preceded by the Eighteenth Regiment Band.

"Apprentice Boys," No. 12, L. O. L., numbering 125 men, with officers mounted.

Sons of Joshua, No. 13, L. O. L., numbering seventy-five or eighty men, and preceded by the Crescent Cornet Band.

Pittsburgh True Blues, No. 20, numbering 60 men and preceded by the Reserve Silver Cornet Band.

Aviron Lodge, No. 58, numbering 90 men and preceded by the Excelsior Drum Corps.

Allegheny True Blues, No. 20, numbering 100 men and headed by R. B. Robinson's Brass Band.

Sons of William, No. 18, L. O. L., numbering sixty men, headed by the Heflick Drum Corps.

Pittsburgh Purple Star, 46, L. O. L., numbering about eighty men, and following the German Band, of Allegheny.

Johnston's Purple Star, 66, L. O. L., preceded by the German Silver Cornet Band and numbering about ninety men.

Maiden City, 85, L. O. L., of the Seventeenth ward, preceded by a drum corps and numbering about thirty men.

Lodge No. 78, of South Side, preceded by a drum corps and numbering about fifty men.

In the procession were a large number of carriages many of which contained ladies. Several of the lodges were headed by six and four horse carriages, from which banners were displayed. On the banner of lodge 13 were inscribed the words "Truth, Liberty and Justice." In lodge No. 50 two men carried a small support beautifully decorated with flowers and arranged so as to represent North America, England and Germany. On the support rested an open copy of the Bible, and on one side of it was written the words, "This is our motto." On the banner of lodge No. 45 appeared the words, "Peace, Law and Order." On that of Lodge 46 were the words, "Pittsburgh Purple Star, Loyal Orange Lodge 46, Burns, Enoskillen, Augharm." On the other side was a representation of the Goddess of Liberty and the words, "Our cause is good and firm we'll stand. In God we trust. Thus we will support Peace, Law and Order." On one side of the banner of the Maiden City Lodge was a representation of William III. with the words, "No Surrender," and on the other appeared the frigate "Dartmouth."

The procession moved over the following route: Up Smithfield street to Third avenue, up Third avenue to Grant street, up Grant to Fifth, up Fifth to Pride, up Pride to Fulton, up Fulton to Wylie avenue, down Wylie to Fifth, down Fifth to Market, down Market to Sixth, down Sixth and over bridge to Federal, up Federal to North avenue, North avenue to Cedar, along Cedear to Ohio, up Ohio to Chestnut, down Chestnut and over bridge to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to Liberty, where the column halted, and Nos. 13, 66 and 85 dismissed to their hall. The rest countermarched to Penn, down Penn to Twenty-Tenth to Liberty, down Liberty to Wood and dismissed.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Are the Changes Proposed Necessary or Desirable?

We have always taken a deep interest in our High School, and are anxious for its success, but we think there is good ground upon which to question the propriety of the changes to be made in the conduct of the institution. We hold that all its departments should be under one roof and supervised by one head, giving heads of departments, of course, the requisite authority of control therein, and holding them responsible for success. It is proposed by the High School Committee, and they have been invested with the authority, to separate the Commercial department from the institution and make it (for there can be no other result) a distinct school by itself. This department is the popular one of the High School—take it away and it loses its popularity—it is the main school and makes a rival concern. But further, while, so far as the tax list is concerned there will be but one levy for both institutions there will be, of necessity, an increase of expenses which will also tend to decrease the popularity of the High School. The Miller street building which the Commercial department is to be transferred is sadly in need of repair, and to put it in proper condition will require a considerable sum of money. Then again, it will not be long until an additional teacher will be needed and with furniture, apparatus, &c., that will be necessary, our Central Board may find it necessary to increase the millage. We are well aware that the High School bears odium with many, on account of the tax list, that is unjustly, and it seems impossible to make people generally understand that from what they call High school pay all the teachers of the city are paid; but it is wise to increase it to any appreciable extent if such result can be avoided? As at present arranged the High School is symmetrical, what cramped for room, but we believe that it can be successfully run for several years more without separating any of its departments from under one roof. Only one or four of the rooms in the back part of the building are used as the residence of the Janitor. Now why not use these, sending the Janitor elsewhere? A building used for school purposes is no place for a residence, and in this building no provision was made for it. The residence of the Janitor in the building has long been objectionable; it could not be otherwise, while it has prevented the use of these needed rooms for school purposes. No apartment of the school should be taken from the building, while these rooms are available.

ANOTHER OIL FIRE.

The Cosmos Works Destroyed.

The Cosmos Oil Works, recently owned by Waring Brothers, and situated on the Allegheny river at the extreme eastern end of the city, took fire yesterday morning and the buildings, together with a large quantity of oil, were completely consumed. The location of the works is inaccessible, and no alarm station is near, so that the fire department was not called out. The fire was discovered in the agitator building about four o'clock. This, together with the warehouse and contents and eleven railroad cars containing 550 barrels of refined oil ready for shipment, were destroyed. There were about eight hundred barrels of oil in the agitator, while the warehouse was filled with empty barrels. The works were recently purchased from Messrs. Waring by the Standard Oil Company, but whether the transfer was fully made is not definitely known. The loss will approximate $20,000, upon which, it is said, there is a full insurance.

Funeral of Benjamin Singerly.

The funeral of the late Benjamin Singerly took place yesterday morning. A large number of friends of the deceased were congregated at the family residence, No. 187 Second avenue, where impressive services were held.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, of the *United Presbyterian*, opened the religious exercises by reading a selection from the Psalms, and followed with an appropriate discourse on the life of the deceased.

Rev. Dr. Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, then addressed the friends in the house of mourning, saying that the life of Mr. Singerly, with whom he had a personal aquaintance extending over a period of more than a quarter of a century, afforded a telling upon the uncertainties of life and the lessons taught by the sudden death, the reverend gentleman concluded with an impressive prayer. The remains were enclosed in an elegant casket, which was almost entirely obscured by floral tributes, some of which were most beautiful in design.

After the services had been concluded, the remains were carried to the hearse by the following pall-bearers: Hon W. G. McCarthy, John Marshall, T. J. Duncan, J. A. Sargent, H. M. Darlington, J. Torrens, Joseph Jenks and A. H. English. The cortege was composed of over fifty carriages. The funeral proceeded to the Allegheny Cemetery, where the remains were committed to mother earth.

Unknown Man Killed.

An unknown man was killed on the railroad track a short distance from Baden, Tuesday night, by the Philadelphia Express. He was sitting on the end of a cross tie watching a train coming east, and the noise it made rendered him incapable of hearing the whistle and bell of the Express as it came up going West. As soon as the engineer saw the man's danger he put down brakes but it was too late. The man was struck and almost instantly killed. He is a stranger in the neighborhood and there was nothing found on his person calculated to lead to his indentity.

Life Insurance.

Before insuring your life, examine the merits of the Convertible Life Policy of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, which presents features suited to all ages and conditions. Full particulars given by J. Palmer O'Neil, Manager, 66 Fifth avenue. TUTH

SHOOTING TRAGEDY.

A Young Husband Shoots His Wife and Then Himself—Domestic Infelicity the Cause.

About ten o'clock last night a shocking occurrence took place at the corner of Liberty and Third streets, which is likely to prove a tragedy. A young husband deliberately shot his wife and then himself. The history of the affair and its cause are briefly these: W. C. McDonald, a young Irishman, was married some two years since to a Miss Moore, a daughter of Mr. John Moore, boss at the freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Point. Until within a few months the pair lived happily together in Allegheny. A difficulty occurred between McDonald and his mother-in-law and it resulted in the young wife leaving her husband and going to her parents' home, where the occurrence of last night took place. McDonald was employed as clerk at the *Dispatch* office, and last night when through his work, after passing a short time with some friends, visited his wife's parents' residence, with a view, it is said, of effecting a reconciliation. The parents and daughter, as the story goes, were sitting in the parlor of the residence, and on the approach of McDonald there he was ordered away by Mr. Moore. McDonald endeavored to induce his wife to accompany him, and upon her refusing he drew a Smith & Wessen revolver and shot her, the ball taking effect in her left breast. Mr. Moore attacked the would-be murderer and struck him on the head with a chair, knocking him down. McDonald, while in a prostrate position upon his back, fired three times into his own breast.

Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity, of course. The young woman was taken into the house and promptly attended to, while McDonald was conveyed to the Central Station by the police. He was able to converse and expressed the hope that his wife would live. About eleven o'clock he was taken to the West Pennsylvania Hospital. Both parties to the unfortunate occurrence are likely to die. The wife is about twenty-two years of age and McDonald about twenty-five.

Officer Coulson, who took McDonald to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, returned to the Central Station about two o'clock this morning. He reported that he left the wounded man resting comfortably. The doctors then said his pulse was strong and that the conditions were favorable to his recovery. When the officer was about leaving him, McDonald said, in a strong tone, "Good-by, Coulson, I'll see you again." He inquired several times about the condition of his wife, expressing the hope that she would recover.

THE OLD GAME.

A Pittsburgher Fleeced of $500 by a Philadelphia Sharper.

The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says: Last evening Detective Franks arrested Daniel Folby, an English "confidence man," in the Parisian Varieties, at Eleventh and Wood streets, on the charge of obtaining $500 from H. Morgan, of Pittsburgh, on the 4th of July. It appears that the prisoner and Morgan have been acquainted for several years, and on the 4th inst. they met on Ridge avenue. Folby carried a small satchel, which he said contained $200 in small, and he desired to change it for large bills, as it was unhandy to carry. Morgan thought that all was right, and gave Folby four one hundred dollar and two fifty dollar bills. When Morgan opened the satchel he found that it was empty, and he therefore lodged complaint at police headquarters. Detective Franks, being one of the most expert officers, was detailed to investigate the case, and arrested his man as described above. Folby was escorted to the Sixth-district Station, where he was locked up.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

A BOY ON High street, while carelessly handling a revolver yesterday afternoon, shot himself in the hand.

A MAN whose name was failed to learn, had both his legs broken on the arrival of the steamer Exchange last evening.

A BOY named Ward fell from the roof of a kitchen on Franklin street, Allegheny, yesterday, and broke one of his arms.

THE underwriters, at a meeting last evening, decided to increase the insurance risks on oil works, tanks, etc., 25 per cent.

SISTER EVANGELIST has been selected as Mother Superior of St. Xaviers Convent, Sister De Sales, Mother Superior at St. Aloysius Convent.

M. COUCH, a raftsman, had $14 stolen from his vest pocket, at a boarding house on Twenty-sixth street, Tuesday night. Two tramps were arrested on suspicion, but were discharged for want of evidence.

THANKS to the Temperance Alliance, ice cold lemonade could be had at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street yesterday, at one cent per glass. The newsboys and many grown persons enjoyed it.

THE funeral of William J. Nellis, who died from the effects of excessive heat, in Philadelphia, took place yesterday from the residence of his parents, Harcum's alley. A large concourse of sympathizing friends attended.

THE man who stole a baby from a house on Webster avenue, near Elm street, and offered to sell the little one for $5, was arrested in Allegheny yesterday. There is a charge against the man on Mayor McCarthy's docket, and he will be brought over this morning for a hearing.

ANNIE CLARE, charged with adultery with John Windell, on oath of Elizabeth McKean, will be accorded a hearing before Alderman McKelvey on Friday. Mrs. McKean, the prosecutrix, is charging Alderman D. L. Smith, on oath of Lizzie Merriman with larceny by bailee of wearing apparel.

The Allentown *Chronicle* of Tuesday says: Patrick Fenner, of Pittsburgh, obtained work at the Allentown Rolling Mill yesterday, and during the afternoon he took considerable whisky. He was then come with the heat last evening, and Dr. Reichard was sent for. On the arrival of the physician served him with soon convince the guest that it is a model house in every particular.

Pittsburghers intending to visit the Exposition will do well to make a note of these facts and go to the Colonnade.

Removal of J. R. Reed & Co.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., Jewelers, have removed from No. 68 Fifth avenue, to the store formerly occupied by John Stevenson, No. 93 Market street.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Consul Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the Anchor line steamer Alsatia, at New York; Cunard line steamer Scythia, at New York; Hamburg line steamer Cimbria, at New York; French line steamer Labrador, at Plymouth; National line steamer Italy off Fastnet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron City Gun Works.

Rifles, shot guns, pistols and ammunition for Black Hills parties and others. Fishing tackle, sporting apparatus, etc. A full assortment at lowest prices at H. H. Schuite's Iron City Gun Works, No. 320 Liberty street. Send for price list. TTSS

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Magee's Guide to the Centennial and the Centennial Exhibition contains 192 pages reading matter, 55 illustrations and three maps. Price 50c. Wholesale and retail.

R. MCGEE & SON,
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Centennial Visitors

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POLITICAL.

Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 12.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Third district met here to-day, and nominated Hon. George A. Bicknell, of Floyd county, for Congress.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—The Republican convention of the Seventh Congressional district at Greencastle, to-day, nominated Hon. John Hanna, of this city, for Congress.

New York.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A grand Republican ratification meeting of the Cincinnati platform and nominees was held to night at Cooper Union. The hall was packed, and large numbers were unable to gain admission. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Spencer. E. W. Stoughton was made Chairman, and delivered an eloquent address. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and speeches were made by prominent orators in English and German. Among the Vice Presidents were ex-Governor Dix, ex-Governor Morgan, Hon. John Jacob Astor, Hon. James H. Choate, Hon. William M. Evarts, Judge Davis, Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, Hon. George Jones, Hon. George Opdyke, Hon. Andrew C. Kingsland, Hon. Jackson S. Schultz, Hon. Samuel B. Vance, Hon. John Jay, Hon. A. B. Cornell, Moses Taylor, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Elliott C. Cowdin, Samuel B. Sloane and others.

Kentucky.

HENRY WATTERSON TO RUN FOR CONGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—Mr. Henry Watterson will publish a letter to-morrow to the electors of this Congressional district, accepting the nomination for Congress almost unanimously offered him. It is understood he will have no opposition in his party, but it is rumored to-night that the Republicans will nominate Hon. B. H Bristow, late Secretary of the Treasury against him.

Ohio.

ORGANIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

COLUMBUS, July 12.—John G. Thompson was to-day elected Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and J. T. McKinney Vice President.

Illinois.

NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The *Times'* special says the Democrats at Marshall, Ill., today nominated John R. Eden for Congress.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The municipal election for Mayor to-day resulted in the election of Monroe Heath by the following vote: Total vote, 30,072; Heath over McGrath, 15,798; Heath over Kimball, 11,613; Heath over both, 8,250. Heath carried seventeen out of eighteen wards. The *Tribune* claims that this is a straight-out Republican victory.

State.

The return of the "Liberal Republicans" of 1872 to their old love is about complete. Of all the prominent men in this State who took part in the Greeley movement there are but two yet standing out—ex-Governor Curtin and A. K. McClure. Governor Curtin has not yet indicated what his course will be, and Colonel McClure is in a position where he can scarcely be expected to take ground openly in behalf of Republican candidates and measures. In Bucks county the case is the same. We had in 1872 two or three hundred Greeley Republicans, many of whom also supported Buckalew for Governor. We do not know of one of these men who does not support Hayes and Wheeler. They take back nothing that they did four years ago, when they preferred Greeley to Grant. That issue is not open now, and they freely and cordially unite with their old Republican brethren in protecting the Government of the United States from seizure by the men who a few years ago sought its destruction.—*Bucks County Intelligencer.*

General.

Hon. J. W. Dixon, of Iowa, is another influential Democrat who refuses to support Tilden and Hendricks.

The indications are that the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler will bring Republicans to the polls who have not voted for years.

The Southern Congressmen say that in the event of Tilden's election they will have a subsidy for a railroad through the South.

The Oskaloosa (Iowa) *Reform Leader*, a strongly Democratic paper, bolts the Democratic ticket, and runs up the greenback flag of Peter Cooper.

Dom Pedro addressed Hayes in Philadelphia as "the next President of the United States." This man understands machinery and prophesying wonderfully well.

Tommy Hendricks will accept. Tommy objected to being made a tail of a kite, but when his friends showed him that it was the hind legs of a kangaroo he would be. Tommy kangarooed what he had done and took it in.

Ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford, of Kansas, a prominent leader in the Greeley movement of 1872, is said by the Lawrence *Journal* to be now out squarely for Hayes and Wheeler. The same is true of Colonel S. N. Wood, another Kansas Liberal of influence.

The country needs "reform;" and it needs "reform" in the sentiment that will allow a tragedy, such as the persecution and murder of the Twitchell family in Louisiana, to pass over without even an attempt to discover and punish the bloodthirsty fiends.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Mr. Pendleton's speech at the Democratic ratification meeting in Cincinnati last Saturday night did not impress his audience with his zeal in behalf of the ticket. He made no direct reference to the candidates for the Presidency, and said he greatly feared the Democrats would lose Ohio in October.

FANNING THE PASSIONS.

Christian Muscle-Men—What Occurred in a Cambridge Catholic Church—The Pastor Forcibly Ejects a Parishioner.

A disgraceful scene occurred in St. Mary's Catholic church in Cambridge early yesterday morning, the parties being Mr. William Reardon on one side and a couple of clergymen and their friends on the other. From all the information that can be obtained, it would seem to be, in a measure, the result of an enmity existing between Rev. Father Scully, pastor of the church, and the Reardon family. For several years past, until recently, Alderman Reardon, the head of the family of that name, has been a worshipper at the church. He is an intelligent gentleman, and some time ago was one of the leading parishioners of Father Scully, being always among the foremost in contributing to the welfare of the church. For some reason or other, it appears that the Alderman failed to subscribe toward the school fund of the church, and ever since there has been a coldness between him and the clergyman, which culminated in six months' interdict, and caused Mr. Reardon to seek a more congenial place for his devotions on Sunday; and he has since been attending worship in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in this city. He has, however, retained a pew in Father Scully's church for the use of his family and relatives, which he could not bear the thought of attending there, among them a hired man, a cousin named William T. Reardon and two nieces.

Yesterday afternoon Monday (a curate to Father Scully) attempted to enforce what appears to many of the parishioners an arbitrary rule prohibiting the use of fans during the services. This rule was promulgated sometime previous, and was thought rather unjust by many, among them the nieces of the Alderman. As the Cathedral the congregation were allowed to fan themselves as much as they pleased, and the ladies above mentioned thought that the rule, if it applied to one church, should also apply to another of the same creed. On the Sunday referred to, the ladies, accompanied by William Reardon, went to church, and on entering the building were by Father Monday, who, it is claimed, in arrogant tone, asked them to give up the fans which they held in their hands. They peremptorily refused to comply, and went to their pew, No. 23, on the left of the central aisle, close to the altar. Soon after, Father Monday came into the pew in front of them, and asked the ladies, one of whom is an invalid, to give up their fans. The invalid refused, and the result was that the fan was taken from her. The other lady passed her fan to Mr. William Reardon, who, upon being asked to give it up, refused, although the clergyman asked if he thought it pleasing to be pursuant of the church; to which the gentleman replied that the clergyman could try it if he pleased. This ended the controversy, at least for that day; but it is expected to be renewed in a more determined form by the clergyman yesterday.

Yesterday morning, shortly before beginning mass, the two ladies, Wm. Reardon, the hired man and Alderman Reardon, went to the church. On entering, the Alderman's pew was met by Father Scully's son, who said he could not let him [Mr. Reardon] a pew any longer. The Alderman remembering that he owed pew rent for the past quarter, refused to leave to pay it, and afterward learned that Mr. Duffy, the sexton, had been instructed not to take it. The Alderman, finding a police officer present, left the church and did not return. The others went to the pew directly after the Alderman left, and soon after William Reardon was approached by Father Scully, who ordered him to leave the church, as he had insulted his curate the previous Sunday. Reardon refused, and